TARRIAGES.

DEATHS.

CIAL NOTICES.

ards of Thirty Years

"S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used never-failing success. It corrects acid-relieves wind colic, regulates the bow-ty and diarrhea, whether arising from causes. An old and well-tried remedy.

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the child, being perfectly whire, and
ding or othes injurious ingredients usupreparations. Sold by all druggists.

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TARRH.

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emedy for this trouble-se. It is taken internal-most Catarrh remedies.

YEARS

with CATARRH and ell, cured by a remedy st. Hundreds have been

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AY MORNING, Dec. 18, at 9% o'clock, chand Furniture, Carnets, Seiding, and a large stock of Goneral Merchan-Goods.

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1875 PROSPECTUS 1875

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Independent Republican.

Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNZ, under the guidance of its former editor, has resumed its old position at the head Republican journals, and will do battle in the future for the true principles of free government, and for a purified and honest administration of National, suite, and Municipal sifairs.

While giving to the Republican party a cordial and agnest support in all wise measures and to all it candidates. THE TRIBUSE will never be the organ at any individual, faction, or ism, nor will it cease to contact oppressive monopolies or fail to expose and descent of the properties of the properties with the free support in the properties with the prope

The Recent Elections.

The recent elections, while inflicting temporary defect on the Republican party, have done great good is away fanatical and side issues which emarased its freedom of action, and in crushing out those baleful and corrupting influences known as "Butleisms," which poisoned the channels of the public life. Purified, as by fire, of the evil things which had infested its garments, the Republican party will enter you the trumendous struggle of 1876 with renewed vigor for the possession of the Government and the shaping of the policy of the nation when it enters upon the second century of its existence.

suping of the policy of the nation when it enters upon the second century of its existence.

Perils of the Future.

The Democratic leaders, misinterpreting the real cause of their triumph, are proclaiming the result a reaction "of the popular mind against the principles of the Republican party, and an indorsement of the andamental doctrines of the Democratic party, which means "State Sovereignty," and all that expression of the Government, under the resumed leadership of their Southern right wing, seps will surely be taken in Congress to refund the cotton War tax from the Federal Treasury, principal and interest amounting to \$100,000,000 or more. Abill will be passed to compensate the Democratic Poles for losses and damages sustained by them while resisting the Union armies and upholding the "soverging" State right of secession. And lastly will come a damand for the value of the emancipated slaves, who, under the doctrine of State Sovereignty, are alleged to have been unconstitutionally liberated. These claims will more than double the National Ditt. In the meantime, what will become of the rights and freedom of the colored race thus placed under the absolute control of their old masters? Igainst those perils to the future peace and welfare of the country all true Republicans must present a solid brat.

The Tribune's Platform.

as agriculture is the case of National wealth, whatever policy benefits that great interest promotes the properity of the whole country. The cost of transportation of Western farm products to foreign marbus consumes half the selling value, and the high duties levied to subsidize special interests doubles the retail price of the goods received in exchange for the cross—thus bleeding and burdening the farmer until the cost of the load that the land that the land that the land that the cost of the load that the land that the land

arops,—thus bleeding and burdening the farmer until bestaggers from weakness under the weight of the load. Hence the chief cause of "hard times" among farmers.

THI TRISUE will advocate the adoption of such measures as will cheapen transportation and reduce the tares on goods. The lightest tariff which will provide the Government with necessary funds to arry it on and maintain its credit should only be imposed on imports, and the national highways should hemproved to create a stronger competition with the salrod monopolies, which will compel them to lower their tariff of charges.

Reduction of State and Local Taxes.

The utnost reduction of all direct taxes must be in-

The utmost reduction of all direct taxes must be insized upon by the people. Within a few years county,
township, and municipal taxation has enormously increased, and become almost beyond endurance,
throughout the Western States. Steps must be taken
to retrench these expenditures, as well as those of the
Mitimal Government, and choke down the insatiable

Benty of currency for all the legitimate wants of the country, with Elasticity as to quantity, and Stability as to value by convertibility into coin. An end should be put to the continual ductuations in the value of the currency, which inflicts incalculable injury on industry and enterprise, as it introduces an element of could and uncertainty into all transactions, and makes business little better than gambling. It is a National diagrace as well as evil for the monetary standard of ralues to be kept in such vacillating and changeable solution. The Currency.

No Repudiation.

THE TRIBUNE will sternly combat repudiation of public obligations in the form of watering and debasing the currency or any other guise it may assume. For every dollar out of which the public creducts may be cheated by any form of currency dilution or repudiation the people will suffer the loss of a hundred which will result from the destruction of credit that will fall like a blight on State and Municipal Governments as well as on corporations and individuals. The national credit must be maintained pure and unsulfied, and, like the virtue of Cesar's wife, above suspicion.

No More Subsidies or Bounties.

Subsidies and bounties of public lands, money, or redit to enrich railcoad-rings, run steamship commanies, or furnish capital to other corporations, are lagrant abuses of the powers of Government, and tend to promote corruption, extravagance, and peculation. The Tribunk will therefore in the future, as in the past fight all such schemes of public plunder. The general character of The Chicago Tribunk is oo well established to need recapituation. It is always independent and fearless in the expression of its views. In its news department it is second to none in the United States. The Weekly Edition contains a carefully prepared summary of the news of the week, brought down to the hour of going to press.

Literary, political, financial, social, and agricultural topics will constitute, as heretofore, leading features of the Weekly Edition, and no pains will be spared to increase its attractiveness in those departments. Its market reports are unsurpassed, embracing all the information which farmers require for the intelligent innasation of business, both as sellers and buyers.

THE WERKLY TRIBUNE is a large eight-page sheet, if the same size as The Daily Tribunks, consisting of fifty-tire columns of closely-printed matter, and, as a lamily newspayer, and in its general make-up, is unsurpassed by any paper in the land.

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To Loan, and Mortgages bought, by LAZARUS SILVERMAN,

MISCELLANEOUS.

DISSOLUTION. The fine of Greenies, Batchelder & Co. is this day dis-simily mutual consent. Its affairs will be settled by cas f. Batchelder, at 80 Lake-st. Chang, Dec. 12, 1814.

GEO. F. BATCHELDER, S. H. DYER. REENLEE BROS. & CO., manufacturers of Wood-ming Machinery, will continue at 229 and 231 West ACARD.

REDURK H. PURPLE, formerly with Roddin a belief, would be pleased to see his friends and custom at the store of R. J. Morse & Co., Jewelers, bast corner Lake and Clark-sts., for the Holidays. A GENTLEMAN

e experience in the Grocery Trade, and an exten-squaintance with Jobbers and large dealers, de-astuation as traveling salesman. Address U 96.

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Prominent among the points of excellence of this form of Steinway Piano, is its exceptional durability and capacity for long standing in tune; its power of resisting the severest trials and atmospheric changes, its superlative perfection in richness, power, purity, and depth of tone, which, combined with its sympathetic and singing quality, have not hitherto been attained in a parlor piano.

As an instrument for the drawing-room or parlor, we unhesitatingly declare the Steinway Upright to be the most desirable of all Pianos, and confidently predict that, owing to its unquestionable advantages, it will ere long supersede all others.

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Lard in tcs, hf bris, and Pails.
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Parties having Produce to SELL or CONSIGN will do well to communicate with us.

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WASHINGTON.

A Beautiful Scrimmage in the Lower House.

Some Vigorous Kicks Aimed at Government Bu-

Republicans and Democrats on Both Sides of the Question.

Defender of the Demecratic Faith.

S. S. Cox Appears as a Violent

with the District Bill. Mr. Morton Unwilling to Deprive

District People of the Suffrage.

the Tax on Tea and

Mr. Dawes Moves to Restore

Present Condition of the Various Transportation Bills.

Speculations Regarding the Examination of Mr. Irwin.

Perils of the Future---The Confedrate Speech of Dr. Garnett.

THE SYSTEM OF BUREAUCRACY. DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17 .- The Democrats to-day formally gave notice in the House that, ipon the advent of Bourbonism to power, all efforts of the General Government to assist in the education of the people will be discontinued. The witticism has proved true that the Demo-crats intend to abolish educational institutions. best Republicans in the House were as strongly opposed as they to the continuance of the bureau opposed as they to the continuance of the bureau system, though not quite so loud in their denuclations of it. In the debate on the Legislative bill, Mr. Monroe, of Onio, spoke of the Educational Bureau as "a most useless instrument for the dissemination of information." Mr. S. S. Cox, who last winter professed himself—a political eclectic, but has become a Bourbon leader since the elections, said that the Democrats propose to clean out the bureau system, root and brauch, and if it could not be done this session it would be the next, for not be done this session it would be the next, for not be done this session it would be the next, for his parry, if it cannot control the Senate and pass laws, can prevent the passage of laws. This was accepted as a pretty impudent statement of Democratic policy. Another Democratic policy. Another Democratic policy and the function of the Educational Bureau. "It is the means of rolling all education into the hands of the Federal Government." The Grangers will be glad to know that Sam Cox. Bourbon-Ecclic candi-

to know that Sam Cox. Bourbon-Eclectic candior the Speakership, declares that it will also policy of his party to abolish the Agricul-To the Associated Press.!

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—The House, in Committee of the Whole, with E. H. Roteerts in the chair, took up the Legislative Appropriation

Nothing of public interest occurred in the conreached which makes provision for the Bureau of Education. A proposition to increase the clerical force of the Bureau was made by Mr. Monroe, and advocated by himself, Mesers. Hoar, and Townsend, and was opposed by Frye and Cov. The latter avowed his hostility to the nd Cox. The latter avowed his hostility to the hole system of bureaucracy, and declared that I those bureaus which had no warrant in the WOULD BE ABOLISHED BY THE NEXT CONGRESS,

because, if the Democratic party had not power in the Senate, it had power in the House to prewent the Senate, it had power in the House to prevent the passage of laws.

Mr. Gartield favored the increase proposed by Mr. Monroe, and defended the Eureau of Education as a necessary instrument for obtaining and publishing educational statistics. If the Democratic party proposed to begin its new career of power by putting out the eye of the Government, by destroying the methods of observations. overnment, by destroying the methods of obtaining intelligence as to the condition of the people; if the Government was to enter on

A SYSTEM WHICH BUILDS PENITENTIARIES, and was to take no steps to get information as to whether it was not possible by a better system to avoid the necessity for Penitentiaries, then he thought it was well that they should have timely still the statement of the continuous still the sti have timely notice.

Mr. Willard (Vt.) argued against the Bureau

of Education as an unwarranted interference with a matter which the people themselves could and did better take care of, and declared that there was no more reason for the Bureau of Education or Bureau of Agriculture than there was for a Bureau of Surgery, or boots and shoes. Finally, Mr. Monroe's proposition was re-Mr. Hereford moved to strike out the whole

appropriation for the Bureau of Education, and argued against the whole system of centralizasystem, by which a nation might become power-ful, but by which individuals were dwarfed. The motion was rejected.

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT. CONGRESS WRESTLING WITH THE OLD PROBLEM.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17—The Senate toay resumed consideration of the bill to provide for the better government of the District of Columbia, the pending question being on the motion to strike out the word "Regents" wherever it occurred, and insert in its place that of "Commissioners," so that the Board should be styled "The Board of Commissioners," instead

of "The Board of Regents." Agreed to.

MR. MORTON said there was a feature of this bill to which he was entirely opposed. No doubt the bill had been worked up carefully by those who had charge of it, but it provided for disfranchising the people of the District,— 150,000 or 170,000 persons. It took from 150,000 or 170,000 persons. It took from them the power of self-government, and put the Government of the District in the hands of three men. In that respect the bill was anti-Republican and anti-Democratic, and he did not feel that he could vote for it without violating the spirit of the Constitution. He did not believe the troubles of this District grew out of the rights of suffrage; he believed the right of local self-government here was just as important as it was in New York, or any State, and did not think the Constitution of the United States sustained the argument of his friend (Morrill), that Congress had exclusive control over

the District, and could abolish the right of suffrage here. He (Morton) knew what would be said about the abolition of this right. It would be said that it was intended to get clear of colored suffrage. He knew that there were people in this District who were willing to be disfranchised to get clear of the colored vote. From the beginning this city had a local Government. Congress had the same control over the Territories as over the District, and it would not be arrued that Congress had the power to demand the power to Territories as over the District, and it would not be argued that Congress had the power to deprive the people of the Territories of the right of suffrage. If Congress had the power to depute the Government of this District to three men, as this bill proposed, it had the power to depute the Government to the whole of the people of the District. At the proper time he proposed to offer an amendment to provide for the election of these Commissioners by the people of the District instead of their appointment by the President.

MR. MORRILL, (ME.)

said: "This bill violates no principle of local government. It never was intended that local government should exist here. The authority of Congress over the District was supreme. The

Congress over the District was supreme. The right of local self-government could not be vi-olated when no such government existed. It was not expedient to have suffrage in this Dis-trict, and any Senator conversant with the vari-ous classes of authority here in years past must agree with him."

said that he had not the slightest doubt that Congress had exclusive control over the District, and could confer or withhold suffrage as it thought proper. Negro suffrage had been a very sickening business to the people of this District. He then spoke of the clause in reference to the Excise Board, and said that section was intended to invade the domain of morals under intended to invade the domain of morals under the form of legislation. Vice and immorality generally followed the track of these prohibitory laws. The power given to this Excise Board was unlimited in regard to prescribing regulations under which liquor licenses could be issued. He spoke of the unhappy results which occurred in the State of Maine from attempts to regulate the liquor traffic. He moved to strike out that pertion of the bill which required every person taking out a liquor-license to give bonds for faithfully observing the conditions thereof, and for the payment of such portion, of the license-fee as shall not be paid in advance, and to insert in place thereof a provision requiring fees for licenses to be paid into the Treasury of the United States in advance. ntended to invade the domain of morals under The Senate Still Struggling the Treasury of the United States in advance.

Mr. Morton moved to strike out the clause requiring the Board of Commissioners to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and to insert in lieu thereof a clause requiring said Commissioners to be elected by the quantied voters of the District

der which this District had suffered was caused in the main by the exercise of suffrage by those totally unfit for it. He hoped to see the day when the question of suffrage would be left where the framers of the Constitution intended it to be, in the hands of those to be affected by the right. He would not vote to bring the curse of negro suffrage upon the people of this District again. Their interests were far more secure in the hands of three houset, upright Commissioners, than in the hands of negro voters.

MR. THUMMAN
said he was opposed to the amendment of the Senator from Indiana. The duty of Congress was prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, which provided that Congress should have exclusive control over the District of Columbia. When Congress said there should be

have exclusive control over the District of Columbia. When Congress said there should be no suffrage in this District, it would not deprive any man of any right guaranteed him by the Constitution. Congress had the same authority over the District that it had over. Fort Monroe or Fort Hamilton, and it would not be contended that there could be any authority within any of these forts in hostility to authority within any of these forts in hostility to the Federal Government. It never was intend-ed that the seat of Federal Government should ed that the seat of Federal Government should be at the power of any municipality. The peo-ple of this District are not the only persons in-terested in it. The Government itself is the largest property-holder here, and has a right to protect its own property.

Pending discussions, the Senate, after executive session, adjourned.

THE TOBACCO, HOP, AND WHISKY TAX.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—The Conference Committee on the Tariff bill, at its meeting to-day, discussed at length nearly every part of the bill. Mr. Beck insisted on the adoption of the House provision milewing planters to sell \$100 conference developed a most persistent opposition of the House provision taxing stock and gold sales, but Sepator Sherman resisted. The question of the duty on hops also occasioned dispute, and the wine provisions were warmly contested, the House Conference demanding of concessed, the frouse Conference demanding 50 cents per gallon in casks and \$2 per dozen in cases, while the Senate Conference insisted upon 40 cents, and \$1.60. The Committee is proceeding on the basis of the bill as it stands, and unanimously against any provisions not eming on the basis of the bill as it stands, and unanimously against any provisions not embraced in House and Senate amendments of last session. This rules out any increase of tax on whisky, which matter, and the increase on tobacco, will be considered by the Committee on Wavs and Means, with Dawes' bill replacing the old duty on tea and coffee, in a few days.

TEA AND COFFEE. PROPOSITION TO RESTORE THE DUTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—Mr. Dawes eviently believes that more taxes are needed if a sinking fund is to be maintained for the paynent of the national debt, as he introduced a bill to-day, the effect of which, if enacted into a statute, would be to restore the duty on tea and coffee. The bill provides that the duties on tea and coffee imported from foreign countries after March 1, 1875, shall be the same as they were prior to the passage of the act of March 1, 1872, repealing the duty on tea and coffee. Gen. Joe Hawley, when Dawes made his sensational speech last year on the national budget, taunted the latter on his lack of courage to bring in a bill to increase taxation. Dawes has shown that courage now.

RIVERS AND CANALS.

IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES BEFORE CONGRESS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17 .- The House Committee on Railroads and Canals evidently do not hope to secure favorable action on the Mc-Crary bill, passed by the House last session, and now pending in the Senate. The Committee today agreed to recommend the passage of a bill authorizing the construction of the Hennepin Ship-Canal, to extend from Chicago to the Mississippi River. It is proposed that the canal shall cost \$4,000,000, and the Committee recommend that \$1,000,000 be appropriated by Congress for the work at this session. They also agreed that Mr. Hurlbut might report his bill for the WASHINGTON, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS NARROW-

GAUGE BOAD to the House. They considered the project for a Government road from New York to Omaha, and voted against recommending it. The Portland & Salt Lake Railroad project they agreed to recommend. The proposition is that the road shall be 700 miles in length, and that the Government shall guarantee the interest on the bonds of the road at the rate of \$8,000 per mile, the guarantee to run for ten years. At the last session the Committee indorsed the

FORT ST. PHILIP CANAL PROJECT.

by a majority vote; at the conclusion of the session to-day a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs.

Hurlburt, Sherwood, and Stone, was appointed Hurtourt, sherwood, and stone, was appointed to inquire and report to the full Committee which of the measures now pending before the Committee or the House, either as to railroads or canals, in their judgment, are the most important, together with the amount of aid asked for

nysterious witness, Irwin. The Committee authorize only this statement: The physical weakness of the witness is so great that his examination cannot be prosecuted for more than two hours daily. His testimony is so incomplete and fragmentary that the Committee do not think justice would be done either to the witness or to the Pacific Mail Company, or to those against whom Irwin may have accusation to make public the testimony until the examina tion is completed. The Committee admit that Irwin is

and apparently intends to tell the whole truth. There is infinite speculation concerning Irwin's There is infinite speculation concerning Irwin's testimony and purposes. There is no doubt that there are strong influences here at work against the Pacific Mail Company. It seems very probable that Congress will, in any event, refuse to appropriate the \$500,000 necessary to preserve the second subsidy, but there is a lobby here seeking to make the repeal of the law certain. The lobby is known to be in the bear interest of Jay Gould, and of the new rival China steamship line. The Pacific Mail people insist that this rival line is only the

Pacific Mail people maist that this rival has is only the BRITISH ORIENTAL AND PENINSULAB LINE under another name. Among the current rumors is one that twenty-five or thirty names are compared with have already been mentioned as connected with

have already been mentioned as connected with the matter.

THE GIST OF THE EXAMINATION.

The following is believed to be the correct account of the proceedings of the Sub-Committee to examine Irwin: The Sub-Committee did not put to him the important question which would compel an answer with respect to the disposition of the money. The object was to clear up the preliminary matters, which must first be understood. This line of examination was suggested by Irwin himself. Irwin has seemed anxious to show his connection with the Pacific Mail Company. His first object has been to make clear his relationship to the Company, and to show that he has not misappropriated any funds. He was fortified by documents to prove that he had thoroughly fulfilled his contract with the Company, and that he had accounted for the money. The important question as to the disposition of the money will be propounded to-morrow. The examination thus far seems to have pretty thoroughly settled the amount of money disbursed here. Irwin says to-night to private persons that win says to-night to private persons that

win says to-night to private persons that

MORE THAN \$750,000

was disbursed here. He did not state the exact amount, but indicated that it was more than \$1,000,000. He also said that large sums of money were paid to three men who have since died. Of these one was James Brooks and another ex-Postmaster-General Randall. The statements of I win indicate that \$1,250,000 was expended to secure indicate that \$1,250,000 was expended to secure the subsidy. Of this amount \$450,000 was paid to the San Francisco agents, Eldridge & Irwin, and \$300,000 by Stockwell out of his private speculation in Pacific Mail stock. Roach is believed to have received \$200,000, which was charged to the account of three new ships. Two MEMBERS OF THE PRESENT CONGRESS,

but at that time were not in Congress, are said to have been the principal stockholders. One of these received \$100.000 and the other \$200.000. The rest was distributed in checks ranging from \$10,000 to \$25,000. Irwin says that he paid no money to Congressmen, and had no dealings whatever with them. Irwin offered as part of his testimony his pub-Irwin offered as part of his testimony his published answer to the charges preferred by Trevor W. Fark and Russell Sage. This is put in as sworn testimony. This was read by the Committee. Irwin, being asked if he had not better examine it carefully lestthere might be matters in it that could not be substantiated, said that he was not in the habit of lying, but

tockwell, without any intention or expectation stockweil, without any intention of expectation that any improper means would be employed to influence legislation, and that the Board supposed this resolution was designed to cover only perhaps a few thousand dollars of legitimate expenses. Smith, it is said, will also swear that the believes the large saves and allowed to have been he believes the large sums alleged to have been expended in Washington were really used in New York in stock operations.

THE RAILROAD TAX. ACCOUNT OF THE NORTHWESTERN ROAD WITH THE

GOVERNMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—The attorney here of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company states that that Company does not owe the Government \$400,000 on account of back taxes due under the 5 per cent tax on surplus earnings. It is stated that the recent suit to re cover that sum was brought under a misappre hension; that the State is barred by a stipulation now filed at the Treasury Department; that the only amount which the Government can really only amount which the Government can really claim to be due is about \$5,000. The road disputes liability for this amount, but it is probable that the sum will be paid as a compromise. This is the case as stated by representatives of the Company. The Chicago & Northwestern Company has a claim here against the Government for \$350,000 for the transportation of troops during the War. An attempt will be made to secure legislation which will permit the Company to go to the Court of Claims to recover this sum.

THE PERILS OF THE FUTURE. REMARKABLE SPEECH AT THE REINTERMENT OF CONFEDERATE DEAD—THE RESELLION JUSTIFIED AND TREASON DECLARED HONORABLE-AN EXPO ION OF THE DOGMA OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY-ARE WE A NATION ?-THE CONTAGION OF SECES-From Our Own Correspondent. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14, 1874.

The magnanimity of the Northern people has seldom been more strikingly illustrated than by an event which has just occurred near this city. There is probably no country except the United States where conquered rebels, within cannon range of the National Capital, would attempt to justify secession. In the brief engagement that ecurred in July, 1864, before the northern fortifications of Washington, when Gen. Early attempted the capture of Washington City, a number of Confederate soldiers were killed, and were buried in the trenches where they fell. Their remains have recently been removed from their shallow graves and reinterred in a cemetery near Silver Springs. On the occasion of this reinterment, Dr. A. Y. P. Garnett, of this city, who was at one time Surgeon-General of the Sonthern Confederacy, delivered an oration. The text of that oration has just been printed. Those who watched the progress of the original "Virginia abstraction" of secession, who witnessed the rapid subsequent development and deadly contagion of that doctrine, who know the effects of tampering with popular loyalty, of the malign promptings of the Democratic party, and of the spirit of the Rebellion, may find their shallow graves and reinterred in a ceme-

canals, in their judgment, are the most important, together with the amount of aid asked for by each.

The James River Canal lobby say that they do not hope for success this winter. They say Congressmen generally favor their project, but shrink from the excessive cost of the work.

[70 the Associated Press.]

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17.—The House Committee on Railways and Canals to-day, by an almost unanimous vote, agreed to report a bill recommending the Government to guarantee

would destroy the nation, which, for a second time, some of them have sworn to defend. The calmer Republican Congressmen regard with gravest apprehension the fact that the doctrines which this speech contains are the doctrines which control the greater and most influential portion of the Democracy in Congress. Dr. Garnett himself, the author of the oration, was one of the most jubilant men in Washington at the successes of the Democratic party.

HIS OBATION

was something more than an exhibition of sentiment, or the expression of an honorable feeling towards the dead. It may not have been an attempt to revive issues not yet dead, but it was as announcement of the fact that the party—of which Dr. Garnett is regarded as a distinguished ornament—still cherishes the political heresies which his speech declares. Dr. Garnett, while paving a touching tribute to the dead who fought bravely, choose to show that there is a large body of men in this country—and men who think they are scour to come into possession of the Government—whose political percent.

UNDER THE VERY SHADOW OF THE FEDERAL

was not in the habit of lying, but

MIGHT TELL TOO MUCH TEUTH.

Irwin insists that all the money he obtained from the Pacific Mail came to him by virtue of written contracts, of which the Company ought to have copies. He employed to aid him a number of gentlemen of talent and experience. The inference was very plain that Irwin, through these men, claimed to have bought some votes, and to have declined to buy others. Itwin states that there was also another lobby opposing the passage of the bil granting the subsidy.

THE COMPANY'S SIDE OF THE STORY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—James D. Smith, the only member of the Stockwell Board of Directors now connected with the Pacific Mail Company's management, has been summoned. It is given out that he will testify. A resolution authorizing the payment of the necessary expenses of Irwin in Washington was adopted by the Board of Directors, on motion of President Stockwell, without any intention or expectation that any improper means would be applicated to an advelute by third and absolute by third or pronounce such conduct on their part as treasonable and rebellious.

They held conventious composed of their wisest and most honored statesmen, and after passing ordinances of secession which pronounced their separation from the Federal Union, and a revocation of their onventions composed of their wisest and most honored statesmen, and after passing ordinances of secession which pronounced their separation from the Federal Union, and a revocation of their own, they submitted these ordinances to the people for their approval or rejection; thus preserving with jelous vigilance and scrupilous care the great principle of popular sovereignty, "that all Government derives its powers from the consent of the govarued." This great fundamental principle they be lived to the proposing of the people or their approval or rejection; thus preserves and rights as had been delegated to that creation of their own, they submitted these ordinances to the people for their approval or rejection; t

ion and his deiuded followers, and culminating in an apotheosis of that construction that the hearts of a large portion of her population. It was by such acts of alienation and absolute hostility on the part of our Northern sisters to us that the Southern States found themselves forced to adopt the excedient of secession. I do not propose to discuss here the policy or wisdom of this act on the part of the policy of the second of their right of self-government, their maintenance of their self-respect, and the vindication of their personal and political honor.

THE PRESERVATION OF THE INSTITUTION OF SLAYERY

THE PRESERVATION OF THE INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY was of secondary importance, and can only be classified among those incidental and substitiary causes which correlate the pre-eminent one of self-government. I will here undertake to say that whilst we considered our right under the Constitution to hold slaves clear and indisputable, and regarded any interference on the part of the North with that right as an act of aggression not warranted by that instrument, there is no result of the recent struggle which has been more cheerfully acquiesced in by the people of the South, and certainly none more securely and irrevocably established than the freedom of the blacks. There is not now in my opinion an intelligent citizen throughout the length and breadth of the Southern States who would consent to see the negro remanded to a out the length and breadth of the Southern States who would consent to see the negro remanded to a condition of slavery; and permit me to add that this universal acquisecence does not in any way proceed from an ignoble desire to propitiate Federal clemency, advance political interest, or conciliate Northern sentiment, but from far higher and nobler motives. Recognizing, then, my friends, the conduct of the Southern States in passing these ordinances of secession, sanctioned by the highest authority known to a State, the voice of the people as consistent with that theory of popular government which our people have always acknowledged; and deeply imbued with that sense of primary allegiance to the State which requires obedience to her will as the highest obligation of a citizen and a patriot. Who dare apply to these Southern soldiers, whose lives have been sacrificed upon the altar of their country's honor, and whose whitened bones now he before us, the

zen and a patriot. Who dare apply to these Southern soldiers, whose lives have been sacrificed upon the altar of their country's honor, and whose whitened bones now lie before us, the ODIOUS APPELLATION OF TRAITORS AND REBELS?

When the people of the North realize the truth and become convinced that we of the South were equally patriotic and conscientious in this struggle with themselves; that in differentiating ourselves by the act of secession from them we did so under the highest convictions of our right to do so; that the very act itself manifested our steadfast fidelity and tenacious loyalty to those principles which underlie the Constitution; that we were actuated by no hostility to the Union pere, but by a love for those fundamental truths upon which it had been founded. When the National Legislature shall subordinate partisan interest and sectional prejudices to these great elements of Republican government, and when the people of each section shall learn to cultivate sentiments of mutual respect for each other; then, and not until then, shall we have a happy, united, and homogeneous people, enjoying the blessings of a prosperous, just, and good government.

SECESION NOT REBELLION.

Having thus demonstrated that the act of secession on the part of the Southern States could not in any proper sense be styled rebellious or unconstitutional, I will proceed to a brief consideration of the next, and perhaps most generally-accepted, accusation: That we of the South were the first to commence hostilities, and that the primary overt act of war consisted in firing upon Fort Sumter in the harbor of Charleston, By reference to the recorded events of that period, it will be seen that this act of hostility was not perpetrated until after the most solemn protestations and carnest efforts had been made by the authorities of South Carolina to induce the United States Government not to attempt to reinforce that fortress, and thereby commit an act which they could regard in no other light than a declaration of war, and fo

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17 .- The name of J. D. Cochrane, of Chicago, was to have been sent to the Senate to-day, as Supervising Architect of the Treasury, but the opposition which was made to his appointment, just as the name was to be sent to the Senate, has caused some delay. It does not seem possible that the opposition can result in the defeat of Cochrane. He is very strongly indersed from all parts of Illinois and the West, and has good support in the East. He has driven Walsh, of St. Louis, and the caudidates from Eastern cities, from the field. The delay is caused from want of harmony concerning his appointment in the Chicago delegation. It is generally believed that he will be appointed and continued notwithstanding local opposition.

ANOTHER SUBSIDY SCHEME.

A bill to incorporate the Dukota & Montana Railroad Company has been introduced in the House. Among the incorporators are the following Western names: Thomas P. Robb, Charles G. Wicker, Joel H. Wicker, John W. Douglass, Luther H. Pierce, and John Barden.

Douglass, Luther H. Pierce, and John Barden The bill asks a subsidy, of course. The purpose of the bill seems to be set forth in this pre-amble:

WHEREAS, The Black Hills, Big Horn Mountains, whereas, the base hits, by form additional and the country beyond, in Montana Territory, abound in great mineral wesith, the development of which is of national importance, and should receive national aid, as without this the present and even the future generations may fail to receive the benefits that the building of such a road would give; therefore, etc.

aid, as without this the present and even the future generations may fail to receive the benefits that the building of such a road would give; therefore, etc.

Fred Grant says there is no gold in the Black Hills. The most trusted scientists who have reported here confirm his story.

[To the Associated Press.]

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—The Senate confirmed the following nominations: George H. Hand, Secretary of Dakota Territory; W. Campbell, Surveyor of Customs, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. C. S. Colby, of Louisiana, Consul at Chin Kiang, China. Postmasters—O. N. Ickes, Union, Ia.; C. G. Shaw, Vermilion, Dak. Ter.; John W. Coventry, Edwardsville, III.; George McKaig, Cairo, III.; Francis M. Evan, Streator, III.; Charles W. Bovard, Chenoa, III.; John A. Warren, Henry, III.; N. C. Kenyon, Chatteworth, III.; A. M. Gerdner, Aroka, Ia.; W. H. Humphrey, Lewiston, III.; Mrs. Mollie Jenkins, Murphysboro', III.; G. M. Sinks, Connersville, Ind.; J. W. Trow, Fort Madison, Ia.; Mrs. Emily L. Billman, Toledo, Ia.; Anthory Loranz, Clarinda, Ia.; E. N. Phillips, West Union, Ia.; J. Edginton, El Dorado, Ia.; George Phillips, Brooklyn, Ia.; Edward II. Thompson, Creston, Ia.; P. H. Bevens, Corning, In.; A. A. Pearson, Nashville, III.; L. W. House, Aledo, III.; Ebenezer Woodbury, Houghton, Me.; C. G. Hawley, Girard, Kan.; Jacob Stoker, Emporia, Kan.; A. M. Campbell, Salina, Kan.; W. T. Snow, Brookfield, Mo.; A. H. Lamb, Butler, Mo.; John J. Heisel, Brunswick, Mo.; John Gibson, Carrotton, Mo.; George Raider, Carthage, Mo.; J. W. Mack, Holden, Mo.; S. Frodsham, Savannah, Mo.; J. A. Woodmany, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

EEED DISTRIBUTION.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported, in the Senate to-day, the bill to enable the Commissioner of Agriculture to make a special distribution of seeds, with an amendment that \$30,000, instead of \$50,000, be appropriated for that purpose. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed.

The customs receipts for the week ending Dec. 12 were as follows:

The customs receipts for the week ending Dec. 12 were as follows:

Philadelphia. 133,686
Baltimore. 66,910
New Orleans (for week ending Dec. 5). 47,942
San Francisco (for week ending Dec. 5). 165,388
THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.
Petitions from the National Temperance Society, and other temperance organizations and churches, representing over 300,000 petitioners, were presented in the House to-day, asking for the early passage of a bill to provide for a commission of inquiry concerning the alcoholis liquor traffic, which passed the Senate last session. Judge Poland will report the bill from the Committee on the Judiciary soon after the holiday recess, and it is probable that it will pass.

BROKE HIS LEO.

The House Paymaster, Gen. Benjamin Alvord last night, while leaving the rotunds of the Capitol, slipped and fell down the steps, breaking one of his legs.

APPOINTMENT.

W. H. Hollis has been appointed Pos w. H. Hohis has been appointed at Slason, Ill.

Samuel Dee, through counsel, has served a notice of contest on Representative Rainey, of the First District of South Carolina, claiming that

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 17.—A new Odd. Fellows' Lodge was instituted at Lebanon, Boone County, to-night. A charter was issued to-day for a lodge at Homer, Rush County, and for a Rebekah degree at Noblesvilla.

EGANT NESE GOODS, Dec. 17, and FRIDAY, Dec. 18, O'CLOCK EACH DAY

AT SALESROOM Washingtonst

P. McNAMARA & CO., P. McNAMARA & Co., Auctioneers. FOR SALE.

F CONJURING TRICKS STATE-ST. - 195

POOR WHITES.

Most of Those at the South Are Now in That Category.

Though They Do Not Seem to Be Particularly Poor in Spirit,

Ebullitions of Southern "Chivalry Toward Colored School-Girls.

Abstruse Calculations of the New Orleans Returning Board.

Kellogg Asks an Investigation---The Conservative Programme.

Gev. Ames' Message to the Mississippi Legislature.

" LOUISIANA.

WHITE VERSUS BLACK. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 17.—The Lilliputian war took quite a serious turn to-day, and almost preipitated a riot. The High-School boys have been visiting the different schools, and compelling the colored scholars to withdraw. Yesterday a body visited the lower Girls' High School. ittee of five visited each room, one actas Chairman, and made a little speech, de-ing that colored children could no longer atand that school, and, if necessary, force would be used. As a consequence, twenty-eight colored girls packed up their books and quietly left. To-day several schools were visited, and a similar programme gone through with. At the Kellar School some colored hildren were thus ejected, and they mmediately ran down to St. Andrew's School, itnated close by, where all the scholars are colred, and gave an alarm that the white boys coming down to clean them out. This pro-

duced no little excitement.

"Iff COLORED SCHOLARS
left their school as the High School boys were emerging from the Kellar School, and a fight ensued, in which the white boys temporarily got the worst of it. During the melee the parents of both white and colored came rushing for the purpose of getting their children out of the affair and the fighting became general. An alarm bell was rung from Oronan's foundry, calling the white people together, and it is said the colored people, who are numerous in the neighborhood, rang the Kellar Market bell. No firing took place, probably owing to the fact that firing took place, probably owing to the fact that they were afraid of killing the children. One

they were afraid of killing the children. One COLORED MAN WAS KILLED
(Eugene Duclassiange), being struck on the head with a club while running away from the crowd, and his neck broken. A doubtful story is told that he fell and broke his neck while running, and that will probably be the Democratic version of it. Capt. Denne's section of the White League appeared on the scene, and the fighting was soon over. Ostensibly owing to improbable reports that the colored people threatened to burn the Kellar School, that portion of the city is being patroled by a detail of the White League to-night. The colored people are very much excited over school affairs, but are careful not to say much about it.

THE MIXED SCHOOL MUDDLE.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 17.—The students of the Central Boye' High-School to-day appeared at the Lower Girls' High-School to compel the the Central Boys' High-School to compel the removal therefrom of a number of colored pupils. A committee of five entered the school, and stated the puppose of their visit, threatening to use force if necessary. All the colored pirits present promptly and quietly left the building, and the boys returned to their own school. It is believed that the School Board will establish an additional High-School for colored children, thus obviating further trouble.

ROW BETWEET SCHOOL BOYS.

The row between white and colored school boys, at Keller Market, this afternoon, terminated in a general melee between whites and blacks in the neighborhood. Result, a colored policeman badly hurt by being struck in the breast by a negro with a belaying pin, and a number of persons bruised. During the excitement a negro man fell dead of heart disease.

THE RETURNING BOARD.

The Returns and testimony, but they cannot prove it. When the Lafourche returns were between stated the state of the content of the con

Clerk, Campbell, charged with tampering with the returns and testimony, but they cannot prove it. When the Lafourche returns were being canvassed, some important testimony filed by the Conservatives was found to be missing. Mr. Whitaker requested that the Conservatives Committee be allowed to inspect all the papers bearing on parishes coming before the Board, under protest, previous to considering them, in order that they might see that all the testimony was present. Gov. Wells objected, saying it would detain the Board too long.

Mr. Whitaker then presented evidence proving that the signatures on the Sabine Parish returns were forgeries.

were forgeries.

The Board has decided upon returns from twenty-three parishes, beside the First and Second Congressional Districts, and will promulgate them. These give in House: Radicals, 33; Conservatives, 37.

Conservatives, 37.

In the case of J. B. Elam, praying for a writ of mandamus to compel the Returning Board to receive, canvass, and compile the returns of De-Soto Parish, Judge Hawkins, of the Superior District Court decided that he had no jurisdicion to issue the mandamus, as he could not come to any conclusion whether they were the proper returns or not, the Returning Board having been constituted for that purpose.

coastituted for that purpose.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The following telegram was received at the Executive Mansion last evening, and, by direction of the President, was referred to Speaker Blaine:

referred to Speaker Blaine:

New Orleans, Dec. 16.—I respectfully ask that you will use your influence to secure the early departure for Louisians of the Select Committee appointed yeaterday. I am confident that an investigation, therough and complete, will vindicate the policy of your Administration, will strengthen the Republican party, and will place the State Government of Louisians in amore just light before the country. The presence of the Committee here at this juncture will also go far to secure order, and, I hope, countribute, in some degree, to bring about a solution of our difficulties,

(Signed)

W. P. KELLOGG.

THE CONSERVATIVE PROGRAMME. Gentlemen of prominence, from Louisiana, who arrived here last night, say that the Conservative party, to which they are attached, clearly elected a majority of the legislative and others of their candidates at the recent election; that the Conservatives are anxiously awaiting the report of the Returning Board, which they distrust, and such is the feeling among them that, should the Board reject any of the returns with the view solely of giving the ascendency to the Republicans, the Conservatives would undertake to right themselves by force of arms.

Theore in New Orleans Times, Dec. 15.

Quartered in the city, there are at present ten companies of the Thirteenth Infantry; five companies of the Twenty-second Infantry; at Jackson Barracks there are four companies Third Infanty; two companies Twenty-second Infantry, one company First Artillery. The foregoing list aggregates twenty-one companies of infantry and one company of artillery.

MISSISSIPPI.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 17.—The Legislature assembled at noon. Nearly all the members were present. The Governor sent in his message, claiming that the present condition of affairs was brought about by violent white men for political purposes. He says: At this moment the State and county authorities are successfully resisted, and the free action of officials is impossible. Armed insurgents procure orders for a local election, with the intention that the ballots be cast in such a reign of terror that the will of the majority may be thwarted by the minority. Insurgents have deliberately and knowingly entered into the work of revolt, and we must face the facts as they exist. If insurrection is successful, it must reduce the majority to the will of the minority, and that minority, which means power by force, must retain it by legislation as hard and cruel as the first acts of violence; in which case one race will be deprived of their rights, and will be remanded back to as unfortunate a condition as they ever knew, or else compelled to wander, seeking freedom rather than homes, as is now the case with many of MISSISSIPPI.

whole message is an appeal to the prejudices of the majority, its general tenor cannot be mis-taken. He closes by requesting the Legislature to take steps to arrest maurrection in Warren County, and prevent similar occurrences, and says: "I venture to express the hope that there are but few of our fellow-citizens who will not cheerfully respond to any demand made upon them."

The Legislature don't seem to know how to

upon them."

The Legislature don't seem to know how to grapple the problem presented them. Probably they will ask the United States for troops for Vicksburg. Probably they will repeal the law authorizing special elections, thinking to defeat special election already ordered in Warren County for the 31st of December.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

A SIGNIFICANT LETTER. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—The following letter was received by Mayor Stokely this morning: was received by shaper stress.

William Stokely:

Sir: The workingmen of this city that are almost starving to death have formed an association to either have work or take satisfaction out of such men as you that is robbing the city of every cent it is worth. You have got one chance for your life. That chance is this: Use of your influence in Council and try and do something to alleviate our sufferings. Beware! for we are in earnest. By order of the SECRET SIX.

P. S.—On our Centenniel buildings, instead of put ting citizens to work, they pile on the Italians because they can make them work for almost nothing. Look out for "Dobbins" and "McGlue," who will take you when you least expect.

when you least expect.

The letter is given literally. It may be necessary to explain that Dobbins is the contractor for the Centennial buildings and McGlue is the contractor for building our East Park reservoir.

The letter is really significant, in view of the employed men in the city

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 .- The 'Longshoremen' nion has authorized its members to accept 30 cents an hour for day-work and 40 cents for night-work. These are the rates proposed by the ship-owners six weeks ago, when the 'long-

PORK-PACKING.

Business in This Line in the West CINCINNATI. O., Dec. 17.—The Cincinnati Price Current, the leading authority upon hogpacking statistics, will publish to-morrow morning a very full preliminary report of the porkpacking in the West. Returns have been received from points which packed last season nine-tenths of all packed at interior points. The aggregate packing to dates ranging from the 9th to the 16th of December, at 279 points, is given at 1,190,000 head, against 1,097,000 last season, at 1,190,000 head, against 1,097,000 last season,— an increase of 93,000. These points packed last season a total of 1,887,000 out of 2,084,000,—the season a total of 1,887,000 out of 2,084,000,—the whole number packed at interior points during the season of 1873-74. The average weights indicate a falling-off of about 21 pounds per head, or 10 per cent, from last season, with fully a corresponding decrease in yield of lard. No estimates for the season are given, as it is designed to furnish such information two weeks later when such estimates. formation two weeks later, when such estimates

can be more satisfactorily and reliably calcu-The packing at the six principal cities is given at 2,010,000 to date. Against 2,020,000 at 2,010,000 to date, against 2,070,000 last year. Interior points not heard from packed last sea-son 186,954. Should these points show a corresponding increase this season, the total packing at interior points in round numbers is 1,4000,00 inding the six leading cities, will aggregate 3,400,000, against 3,280,000 last year.

CASUALTIES.

BRAKEMAN KILLED. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune

London, O., Dec. 17 .- James Mullins, a brake man on a local freight train, in trying to get on the train this morning while it was in motion nissed his hold, and, falling under the caboose had both legs cut off. He survived his injurie about four hours.

SUFFOCATED BY COAL GAS. PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 17 .- Samuel Payson Postmaster of North Warren, and his wife were found dead in their beds this morning, suffocated by coal gas. Another couple were nearly dead

SINGULAR AND FATAL ACCIDENT. HARRISBURG, Dec. 17 .- John Clark, engineer of the Water-Works, was killed, and a laborer seriously injured, to-day, by the pressure of the water forcing off the cap of a 20-inch main.

FELL IN FRONT OF A TRAIN. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BARNESVILLE, O., Dec. 17.—Daniel McPeck was killed to-day at Quaker City, O., by falling in front of a passing train. He was literally cut

KILLED BY A FALLING ROOF. Paris, Dec. 17 .- The roof of the Market Hall, ones fell under the weight yesterday, and several persons were killed and

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17 .- For the Upper Lake region and the Northwest, clear or fair weather will prevail, with south or west winds, decidedly low temperature, and slowly falling barometer during the day. LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. CHICAGO, Dec. 17.

6:53 a. m.	0.14	35	69 N., fresh.		Cloudy
11:18 a. m.		32	79 N., freen.		Cloudy
2:00 p. m.		31	68 N. W., fre	ssh	Fair.
3:53 p. m.		38	70 N., fresh.		Fair.
9:00 p. m.		26 1	76 N. W., ge	ntle.I.	Clear.
10:18 p. m.		25	73 N. W., ge	ntle.	Clear.
Maximum	thern	ome	eter, 42; mini	mum.	21.
			L OBSERVATI		19
			CHICAGO, Dec		0:18 p. m.
Station.	Bar.	The	Wand.	Rain	Weather.
Breck'rigde	30.10	31	S. W., brisk		Fair.
Cairo	30.44	34	N. E., gentle		
Chevenne	30.10	10	Calm		Clear.
Chicago			N. W., gentle		
Cincinnati.			N. W., fresh.		Fair.
Cleveland	30.17	25	N. W., brisk.		Cloudy.
Davenport	30.41	11	N, fresh		Clear.
Denver		-5	8., gentle	.08	Clear
Detroit	30.30	23	N. W., brisk.		Fair.
Duluth		12	S. W., fresh .!		Cloudy.
Escanaba		16	N. W., fresh.		Fair.
Fort Gibson		90	N gentle	67	dain

LATE LOCAL ITEMS.

Wednesday night, Officer Mayer took in custody a man whom he found lying at the corner of Sedgwick and Goethe streets, laboring under delirium tremens. He was placed in a cell, and yesterday forenoon was found dead. The Coroner held an inquest, and a verdict of death from exposure and the tre-mens was rendered. The name of deceased was subsequently ascertained to be James L, Montgomery, and the body was identified by his wife. He was a newspher-carrier, and had been addicted to the use of intoxicating drinks. His age was 57, and he leaves a wife and three children in good circumstances.

William Johnson and John Linn were arrested yesterday on the charge of larceny and locked up in North Avenue Station. The latter is a son of Edward A. Linn, a real estate dealer, living at No. 629 North Clark street, and in an obscure part of the basement of the house Detectives Heinzeman, McGarigle, and Simonds found the two harrels of which yet betaly steller as heldly from its contraction. zeman, accrange, and simonds found the two barrels of whisky lately stolen so boldly from in front of Shuffeldt & Co.'s liquor store, corner of Fifth avenue and Adams street; a quantity of harness, and a saddle, a coil of rope, several blankets, and other property. The prisoners are young men, of about 20 years, and have respect-able connections.

GOV. ALLEN'S POSITION. COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 17.—Intimate friends of Gov. Allen say that his position on the Democratic Presidential question is this: He neither seeks nor would decline the honor of a nomi-nation. His friends must settle that; but he wants it distinctly understood that he will not allow himself to be used as a catspaw to further the interests of any other candidate.

CROSSED THE RIVER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicage Tribune.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 17.—Mrs. Reutsch wife of Hugo Reutsch, a printer employed at the Jermania office, committed suicide this afternoon by taking a large dose of morphine. DoBLACK SHEEP.

More About the Lynching Scrape at Des Moines.

Morton, the Alleged Grain-Briber, Held in Custody.

His Case to Come Before the Indiana Supreme Court To-Day.

Renewal of the Terrible Vendetta in Williamson County.

Charley Ross and His Abductors---The Burglars Identified.

Miscellaneous Sinners.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CRIME IN IOWA.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 17 .- Within the past our years Des Moines has been the scene of six brutal, cold-blooded, heartless murders, and three of them perpretrated within the last year or six months. The apathy of the public to this state of things was astonishing, until horror quickly succeeding horror in the murder of John son, Ellen Barrett, the lone, though abandoned voman, and Mr. Mailand, who lived alone on his farm a few miles from the city, aroused the people to a realizing sense of the crimes committed in their midst, and a determination to pursue the perpetrators of the black deeds to detection and

The fearful increase of murder in our midst the tearful increase of murder in our most since the abolishment of capital punishment by our Legislature; the difficulty, through the curning and professional skill of counsel, to convict a murderer, even when public opinion was satisfied of his guilt, no doubt had its influence satisfied of his guint, no doubt had its influence in producing the state of affairs which culminated in the hanging of Howard. These, added to his defiant and blasphemous manner when receiving sentence, and his threats to shoot the Judge who sentenced him, roused to a state of frenzy and revenge the mob, who, throughout his trial, could scarce restrain itself from its deadly nurross. Another restrain itself from its deadly purpose. Another cause which sealed the doom of the condemned man was, without doubt, the action of his counsel, urging upon the Court another trial, and the possibility of an appeal to the Supreme Court. Maddened as these men were, the mind of each worked to a frenzy for vengeance, the dark deed in the blackness and silence of night was accomplished, and the spirit of Charles Howard, the counterfeiter, licentiate, and murderer, without shriving, was sent into the presence of his Maker. The terrible fate of the wretched man can but awake commiscration in the hearts of ail. It is probable that our part Legislature reading the probable that our next Legislature, reading the ssons of the hour in the fearfully increasing lessons of the nour in the foarfully increasing records of crime, will restore to the statutes of the State the law inflicting capital punishment; a law abolished in haste and under a pressure brought to bear upon it, to save the life of Stanley, the Story County murderer, over whose bead the fatal noose was at the time dangling. It is reported to-day that Howard, before his suppressive execution, made, confession of the summary execution, made confession of the murder of Johnson, also of a man at Clinton, and his former wife and children. The report is from reliable sources.

Robert Graves, the negro under indictment for the myrder, of

r the murder of Mrs. Barrett, has confesse the deed. He killed her for revenge, because she refused to pay him 25 cents he claimed for work done. He rapped at the door, and when she came he kiled her with a liatchet, dragged her up-stairs, ravished her person, and then robbed her room of clothes, a roll of money, and a gold watch. His confession has been verified by the divided the articles when been verified by the finding of the articles where he stated be disposed of them.

ne stated no disposed of them.
The same night Howard was hung, the Vigilants at Mitchellville took a man named Kirkman, suspected of firing a barn, and were about to hang him when they were persuaded to de-

MORTON'S PAPERS FILED. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 17.—The papers in e case of Morton, the alleged grain-briber, of Newton County, were filed to-day in the Supreme ourt, and it was expected the case would be eard this afternoon, but it is postponed until o-morrow. Oral arguments will be made by he Hon. John B. Coffroth, representing Morton; Col. R. P. Dahart for Ray, the Illinois State to maintain the interests of the State. The case attracts considerable attention, but the general inference is that Illinois and the Grain Inspector are unduly excited.

Inspector are unduly excited.

Secula Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Lefakette, Ind., Dec. 17.—The counsel in the Morton (the Kentland grain-dealer) case proceeded to Indianapolis to-day and presented their motion for new proceedings.—Col. Dehart, in behalf of the Illinois officers, and J. R. Coffroth, in behalf of Morton. They first waited on Gov. Hendricks, and each side presented their views of the case to His Excellency. The Governor held that the nonor and reputation of the State of Indiana were at stake, and that Morton angle. of Indiana were at stake, and that Morton ought to be immediately remanded, saving that he had no right or authority to order Mr. Ray to re-main one moment longer in Indiana with his prisoner; that he only made the request for him to do so, and Mr. Ray was under no obligahim to do so, and air. Kay was under no obliga-tions to respect it; that the case must be pre-sented to the Supreme Court at once, or Morton sent to Illinois. They next went before the Su-preme Court, where some general conversation was had, but the case not formally presented. At 9 a. m. to-morrow the case will be called in the Supreme Court, and the points of error in the ruling of the Lower Court argued. There is no doubt that Morton will be sent to Illinois

PROBABLY MURDERED Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 17 .- Lawrence Schultz, a salesman in the employ of Barbour, Stedman & Herrod, of this city, has been missing since Dec 2, under circumstances that point very strongly to murder. He left the city the day after Thanksgiving to make a trip in Indiana. He visited Greensbury, Napoleon, and other places, taking orders. The last place he visited was Batesville. The first intimation of his being missing was letters coming from merchants asking why their orders were not filled. This led to an investigation, and the discovery was made that on the night of Dec. 2 he returned to this city on the train that arrived at 11 p. m. to this city on the train that arrived at 11 p. m., got out with a few friends who had come part of the way with him, and started home, carrying some qualis. He did not reach home, of ceurse, and no reasonable explanation of his absence, except that he was murdered, can be given. He had but about \$150 on his person. He was a man of steady habits, and was implicitly trusted by his employers.

COWARDLY ASSAULT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Dec. 17.—The circumstances onnected with the stabbing affray, telegraphed you vesterday are about as follows: Catteral. e person stabbed, and George Cummings and his two sons had some little difficulty early in the day. In the evening, as Catteral was walking home, the Cummingses passed him in a wagon. As soon as they observed him, the wagon was stopped, and the two boys jumped out, leaving the old man to hold the team. They attacked Catteral with knives, inflicting four wounds, two in the head, one in the arm, and one a little belind the collar-bone, reaching into the lungs. After Catteral fell the boys, appearing to be well satisfied with their work deliber. ing to be well satisfied with their work, deliber ing to be well satisfied with their work, deliberately got into their wagon and drove off. The triclwere arrested by Sheriff Gregory and Officers Myers and Dunkin about three hours after the occurrence, in a location known as Hungry Hollow, about 2 miles from the city limits, and the two sons are now in prison, the father being discharged. The wounded man is in a critical condition, with not much hope of his recovery.

DRAWING TO A CLOSE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune Madison, Wis., Dec. 17 .- In the Rindskopf revenue conspiracy trial to-day, a few witnesses were introduced to show the good reputation of Rogers for truth and veracity, to rebut the unfavorable testimony for the defense against this Government witness. Assistant District Attorney McKinlay then made a strong and straight-

forward argument for the prosecution, pointing

out the law and giving the facts bearing in the case, justifying his confee and claiming that the conspiracy to defraud the revenue was fully proved. The remainder of the day was occupied by the Hon. G. B. Smith for the defense, particularly Rindskopf. He was quite denunciatory of the prosecution, and arrued strongly to show that there had been no conspiracy and no real crime committed. Judge Spooner and Orton follow for the defense, and McKinlay closes, so as to give the case to the jury to-morcloses, so as to give the case to the jury to-mor-

MUSROGEE, I. T., Dec. 17.—A brutal murder vas committed near the South Canadian, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, Cherokee Nation, on the 14th inst. George Archer, a white man, having Cherokee rights of citizenship, who had been at work for Russell McKinney, a had been at work for Russell McKinney, a half-breed living in the Cherokee Nation, and who is now undergoing trial for arson, was murdered on Mouday last. McKinney had been drinking and struck a boy on the head with a gun. Soon after, on being remonstrated with for his brutal treatment of the boy, he said, "Oh, I will fix that all right," took down his gun and deliberately shot Archer, breaking his neck, and killing him instantly. The murderer is still at large.

THE TWEED HABEAS CORPUS CASE. NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—William M. Tweed was taken from prison to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on a writ of habeas corpus, this morning, and the Warden's return was traversed as to the sentence having expired, the illegality of subsequent sentences imposed, a want of jurisdiction of the Court which tried him, and that the jury were not impanneled according to law. Counsel suggested that they be allowed the testate what their proofs were, and then to hand them in and have the Court pass upon them, have a certiorari on the 23d, and get the case to the Court of Appeals by the first Monday in January. The case was adjourned to Tuesday next, to give the District Attorney time to consider whether he would decour crisis in the case. her he would demur or join issue, and Tweed was remanded to pris

MUNICIPAL CORRUPTION PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17 .- The Joint Special ommittee of the Select and Common Councils appointed to investigate the conduct of the Board of Health in giving street-cleaning con tracts, made a report to-day showing a frightful amount of corruption in the Board. In fact, t appears from this report that the Soard of Health has been run for rears solely for the purpose of obbing the City Treasury. In the street-cleanng contracts awards have been almost invariably made to the highest bidder instead of the lowest as required by law. It is shown that contracts were awarded nearly to the amount of \$400,000 a resolution for the complete reorganization of the Board of Health.

DELIBERATE MURDER. Мемрия, Tenn., Dec. 17.—James Dillard, a plored boy employed on the steamer John B. Maude, was shot and fatally wounded to-day by James Devay, carpenter of the boat. The latter vas at work in the wheel-house, when Dillard hrew some water overboard without knowing il on Devay, who went to his stateroom, got s pistol, and shot the boy in the back. He en, it is thought, jumped abourd the steamer encoe, just backing out, and made his escape. Dillard resides here.

THE WEISE ARSON TRIAL Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Milwaures, Dec. 17,—The Weise arson trial vas not finished to-day, as expected. The evince so far does not connect Weise with th erime. The cross-questioning indicates an in-

SHOT AND ROBBED. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 17 .- About 2 o'clock this morning four masked men rode up to the house of a farmer living about 12 miles north of Clarkville, in Johnson County, and, after shootng the farmer and choking his wife, robbed him 00 in currency and made their escape cosse of citizens started in pursuit of the rob-

WIFE-MURDERER SENTENCED INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 17 .- George Martin. who killed his wife at Cloverdale about three weeks ago, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for ife at Greencastle to-day, and sent immediately southern prison at Jeffersonville. He assed through this city this evening.

COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED NASHVILLE, Tenu., Dec. 17 .- Bob Drury, of McKenzie, Tenn., was arrested and sent to Memphis yesterday for passing counterfeit money. His father and mother, who had been assisting im, made their escape. hat neighborhood.

A HORSE-THIEF PLEADS GUILTY. NORTH VERNON, Ind., Dec. 17 .- Royal Faucett leaded guilty to a charge of horse-stealing in the Circuit Court yesterday, and was sentenced to two years in the State Prison (South) by Judge Berkshire.

STORES ROBBED. Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 17 .- A burglary was emmitted last night at Jamestown, Boone ounty. The hardware store of Williamson & shorne and the grocery of Steele & Co. were ntered and robbed of small amounts.

THE MURDERER VOCT EXTRADICTED NEW YORK, Dec. 17 .- Carl Vogt, the Belgian orderer, has been extradicted by United States Minister Gutman, and the warrant signed by the President. He sails for Europe Saturday in charge of a detective.

BY MAIL.

CHARLIE ROSS.
From the New York World, Dec. 16. Yesterday afternoon Walter Ross, Charlie's brother: a Mr. Callahan, who saw the kidnappers with Charlie in their possession; and Mr. Lewis, Charlie's uncle, arrived at the Central Office from Philadelphia, and were met by Mr. Frank Lewis, Charlie's cousin. They had come to see if Walter and Callahan could identify the dead burglars. Walter is an interesting little lad after the holidays. But, amidst our rejoicing about 6 years old, erect as a dart, very intelli-

gent, and quite talkative. THE REMAINS IDENTIFIED About 2 o'clock the Philadelphia party reached ne Morgue, and preparations were made to show the bodies of Mosher and Douglas, by covering the bodies of mosner and Mougias, by covering them up to the neck, so as not to shock the lad. When all was ready the party went down into the vault, and were placed with their backs to the light. The coffin containing Mosher's body was first brought forward, and placed in the light in a slanting position. As soon as little Walter was allowed to look he took soon as little water was showed to look he took a long stare, and exclaimed quickly, "Why, there he is—that's the man with the nose, only when I saw him with Charlie he had spectacles right back here" (pointing over his ears). Cal-lahan also identified Mosher, but not so carefully as the boy, as when he saw him at Germantown Mosher put a handkerchief up to his face, his in-tention being no doubt to conceal his nose. Mosher's corpse was put back and Douglas' body Mosher's corpse was put back and Donglas' body was brought forward and placed in a stanting position. Walter's identification was instantaneous. "Wby," said he, turning round to his uncle, "that's the man who gave Charlie and me candy, and who drove the wagon. That's the man." Callahan had no hesitation in identifying Douglas, who was not disguised when the abdustion took place.

duction took place.
THE BURGLARS' FRIENDS VISITING THE MORGUE. THE BURGLARS' FRIENDS VISITING THE MORGUE. Later in the day two women called and looked upon the bodies with considerable expression of feeling. They were the first in all the long line of visitors who uttered a word of commiseration at the hard fate which had befallen the marauders. One of the women was dressed in deep black, and used her tongue pretty freely in berating those who had siain the men. "No matter what they did, it was not right to shoot them down like dogs," she said. The other woman said nothing, but looked long and earnestly at the two stiff and stark figures. A tall man accompanied the two women in an unconcerned sort of way, but neither of the trio gave their names nor their connection with the case, repelling all efforts to gain information, and shortly after they had left a third woman arrived and asked the keeper excitedly whether a couple of women had been there before. She looked at the bodies and left at once. She was recomized as a sister-in-law of the dead leader recognized as a sister-in-law of the dead leade Mosher.

DOUGLAS' WIFE VISITS THE CORONER.

man who visited the Morgue, upon leaving went directly to the Coroner's office, in the Court-House. Here they asked to see the Coroner, and Coroner Whitehill, the only one present, asked their business. The women then said they were interested in the burglars shot at Bay Ridge, and asked that the body of Douglas be given them for interment, The Coroner wished to know their relationship, when the woman in black said she was the sister-in-law of Mosher—Mrs. Gilbert Mosher, who had been trying for some time back to assist Supt. Walling in tracking out the runaway Mosher. In this statement she was runaway Mosher. In this statement she was supported by the man, who turned out to be Officer Lawlor, No. 1,404, of the Harbor squad Officer Lawlor, No. 1,404, of the Harbor squad. The second woman was Mrs. Douglas, wife of the dead thief. She was well dressed in shawl and boa, and was very reticent. The Coroner, as soon as he discovered who his visitors were, endeavored in every way to find out what information the women possessed about Charlie Boss. They evaded his questions, and seemed chiefly concerned about their dead relatives and what could be done towards giving them decent burial. Mrs. Douglas asked about the \$45 found in her husband's pockets, whether she could have it or not. The Coroner informed her that in order to get The Coroner informed her that in order to get possession of it she would be under the necespossession of it she would be under the necessity of taking out administration papers on her husband's estate, and going through other formalities. "I do not want the money, but only wish it to go toward paying for his funeral," she said. All efforts to get the situation of her residence failed, and, beyond the remark that she stopped in Stanton street, she would not go. "There is shame enough in it already, without going any further," said Mrs. Douglas. Douglas leaves a boy about 6 years of age, whom his mother was very anxious should know nothing of the disgrace of his father. While Coroner Whitehill was discussing the matter, Coroner Jones came in, and at once took Mrs. Douglas into his private and at once took Mrs. Douglas into his private room for further examination. She then became more communicative, but resisted every effort to gain information from her about Charlie Ross. She would neither say she knew nothing about it, nor give what knowledge she might have pos-Her chief anxiety was to get her hus sessed. Her chief anxiety was to get her husband's body as soon as possible, and "give it a decent, quiet burial." Coroner Jones said she could not have it; that arrangements had already been made to deliver both the bodies to the students of the Long Island College Hospital for dissection, according to law. This at once alarmed Mrs. Douglas, and she begged piteously that each adjustment in should not be made. She hat such a disposition should not be made. sed her willingness to do anything she could to prevent such an issue.

MRS. DOUGLAS PROMISES TO TELL SOME SE-

She still held back any reference to her resi She still held back any reference to her residence or her knowledge of the whereabouts of the Ross boy. The Coroner assured her that the inquest would no doubt bring to light where the boy was, and that anything she knew she might as well tell him at once. If she did so, he would do what he could to accomplish her wish as to her husband's body. Mrs. Douglas then went more in detail into her family history. She and her how head her head had a her her her shear who have nother or boy lived with her parents, who knew noth-ag of the character of her husband. She was fraid that if she testified on the inquest her olks would turn her out of doors, and leave her and her child utterly without support. She said the would run away rather than testify. This all sides, succumbed to the pressure, and prom sed to tell all she knew at the inquest. In ised to tell all she knew at the inquest. In further conversation, she gave a number of points bearing directly on the Ross disappear-ance, which makes the Coroner feel confident that before the inquest is over he will be able to fix the present whereabouts of Charlie Ross, if he is not brought home before. This information the Coroner requests shall not be made public before the police have an convergingty, it work is re the police have an opportunity to work it Both the women speak of Mrs. Mosher, the oughs to appear at the inquest, and she als

es. She then returned to New York with her companions.

The Boy At Chester, ILL.

Chester, Ill. (Dec. 16), Disputch to the St. Louis Globe.

The feeling in Chester relating to the capture of Charlie Ross has been intense during the past week. As related in the Globe, there were many points of resemblance, and it seemed apparent that the child was the veritable Charlie Proventer Ross. Threadow, Mr. Lines M. Brewster Ross. Tuesday, Mr. James M. Ross, an uncle of the child, arrived here by the noch child, arrived here by the noch child, arrived here by the noch child, and the meeting was prolonged for an hour of more. At the end of that time Mr. Ross adnitted that he was, to use his own language umped for the first time since he had been enaged in search of Charlie Ross, although he gaged in search of Charlo Ross, although he stated that his first impression was that it was not the boy. The boy from the first persists that his name is Charlie Brewster Ross, and when shown the photographs of his parents by the nucle, the boy directly said, "This is manma," and this is "papa," indicating the photo The photographs were afterwards put

leave her address with

among a lot of others, and the boy readily indi-cated his ma and pa.

Putting these two facts together, the name, ase. Mr. Ross left for home to-day; and, alcase. Mr. Ross left for home to-tav; and, arthough he stated positively that the boy here is not Charlie Ross, left orders for the boy to be detained until he could reach Philadelphia, and know what further steps would be taken by those at home to investigate the case, thus leaving the matter in doubt.

A DUPLICATE OF THE BOSS CASE.

A DUPLICATE OF THE BOSS CASE.

Lincoln, Neb. (Dec. 16), Disputch to the St. Louis Democrat.

Considerable excitement prevails at Nebraska City over the mysterious disappearance of little Johnny Neville, a 3-year-old boy, who has been missing since Saturday evening. While playing with some other children in front of his parents' house, a man drove up in a buggy and asked him if he wanted to 7-kb a ride. The little boy clumbed into the o take a ride. The little boy climbed into the uggy, since which time he has not been heard It is believed to be a duplicate of the Charlie Ross case. Great excitement prevail the case has been given into the hands of

THE WILLIAMSON COUNTY VENDETTA 'arbondale, Ill. (Dec. 15), Correspondence of

People had supposed that a reformation had taken place in Williamson County, as there had been no murders committed for the past sever weeks, and but few shots fired from ambush for nearly a fortnight. Occasionally one of our citizens would venture to Marion without first making his will and appointing his administrator. The long period that elapsed since the last murder gave us great hopes that an armistice had been entered into which would last until over the prospects of speedy civilization, our joy was brought suddenly to an end on Saturday night last. A large armed force entered our city night last. A large armed force entered our city about 12 o'clock at night, in search of a doctor to go at once to the residence of George Sisney, exsheriff of Williamson County. About 9 o'clock in the evening, he, his wife, and a son of William Hindman, were seated at the table playing dominos, when some one upon the war-path approached the house, and fired a double-bar-reled shot-gun loaded with buck-shot through the window. The shot took effect in the muscles of Mr. Sisney's right arm, above the elboy. the window. The shot took effect in the mus-cles of Mr. Sisney's right arm, above the elbow, carrying away nearly all the flesh, and leaving the bace bone. Several shot entered his body, but a large portion of them passed through his vest and shirt-bosom, completely riddling his garments. Young Hindman received some of the shot in his side and neck, and rumor says that he died vesteday evening about 4 o'dley. the shot in his side and neck, and rumor says that he died yesterday evening about 4 o'clock. He was spending the evening with Sisney. He is only about 13 years of age.

Mr. Sisney's recovery is considered doubtful. Sisney was a strong sympathizer with the Russells, and bitterly opposed to the Bullenir family. Where this will end, God only knows. Parties have visited Carbondale and ordered directly from St. Louis double-barreled shotguns, swearing vengeance, and boldly declaring that the fun has only begun. I will keep your readers posted,—will report all battles, and the number of killed and wounded.

CCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

PORTLAND, Dec. 17.—Arrived, steamship Prussia, from Liverpool. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17 .- Arrived, steamship Illinois, from Liverpool.

New York, Dec. 17.—Arrived, steamships Frisia, from Hamburg; Erin, from Liverpool. New YORK, Dec. 17.—Arrived, steamer Russia. from Liverpool.

New York, Dec 17.—Arrived, steamer City of New York, from Liverpool.

ALABAMA FINANCES.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 17 .- The Governor as appointed L. W. Lawler and T. B. Bethea, Commissioners to take charge, and ascertain, liquidate, and adjust the legal liabilities of the State of Alabama on bonds indersed by the State, and coupons on the same, and make a reGERMANY

Common Fame Says Prince Bismarck Will Resign.

But It Is Probable that He Will Do Nothing of the Kind.

Very Likely He Tendered a Resignation, Which Was Refused.

The Occasion of His Discontent.

BISMARCK IN A HUFF. BERLIN, Dec. 17.-It is rumored that Bismarck regards the action of the Reichstag, in voting, to uphold its dignity, that the Constitution should e amended to prevent the arrest of a Deputy during the session, as equivalent to a vote of a want of confidence, and will resign. It is further said that, in consequence, the resolution will be modified.

modified.

Berlin, Dec. 17.—The Post of this city today expresses the hope that Bismarck has not
definitely decided to resign from the Government, but adds that, however deplorable such a
decision by the Chancellor must be regarded, it would not be productive of imminent he State.
The Kreuz Zeitung says that rumors of the

Chancellor's resignation emanated from his inti-mate friends, who say that the Prince declared that he was weary, and that it was impossible for him to govern with the present majority in the Ricinstag. Another report gives Herr Denzin, a Deputy in

the Reichstag, as authority for the statement that the Prince intends resigning his portfoli in the Government. Herr Denzin announce that Bismarck, in view of the vascillating majorithat bisharea, in view with visual and an interview with the Emperor to-day. Rumors of his resignation are still repeated, but in some his resignation are still repeated, but in some Parliamentary circles it is reported that the difficulty has been completely settled. The opinion is almost unanimously held that yesterday's action of the Reichstag was not a vote of want of confidence, and it is considered certain that even if the Chancellor has tendered his resignation the Emperor will not accept it.

London, Dec. 18—6 a. m.—A special to the Morning Post from Berlin says: It is positively asserted that Prince Bismarck tendered his resignation, which was refused. He afterward conferred with the leaders of the National party regarding the future conduct of affairs in Par-hament, and an understanding was secured.

WHY DURELL RESIGNED.

Complicity in the Robbery of Bankrupt Estates - file Dared Not Face Impeachment-The Judge and His Confederate, Norton, Denounced by a Congressional Committee. Orleans (Dec. 5) Corresp York Sun.

The intelligence of the resignation of udge Durell was received here day before yesterday, and, slthough it had been anticipated for some time by our party eaders, it was, nevertheless, a most acceptable piece of information to every honest man in this part of the country. Of course, this resignation has been forced from Judge Durell under the al ternative of impeachment before the Senate of the United States. This trial, all well-informed persons knew ever since last winter, when the evidence in his case was completed, Judge Durell would not have the courage to face. I see he has said to a correspondent in Wash-ington that he has been made the "victim of

gton that he has been made the "victim of arty exigency." In one souse this is true; but hat a shameful admission for him to make, tha what a shameful admission for him to make, that he, a judicial officer of the United States, should have so conducted himself as to have put it in the power of his party friends to extort his res-ignation under threats of impeachment! Judge Durell places this action of his party against him on the ground of that celebrated order, which he issued in November, 1872, under which the State-House in this city was seized by United states Marshal Packard, to prevent its occupation by Gov. McEnery and the lawfully-elected Legislature. Judge Durell is reported to have said that his party friends, and the very men in whose favor this order was granted, had "gone back on him." This is very probable. What else sould be have expected from such men? Is it ould be have expected from such men? Is it not generally the case that, when politicians have made the use they desire of those who beong to them, they never hesitate to sacrifice hem when a sacrifice is necessary? An office-policy in the United States must always be prepared for his decapitation. Like a soldier, pared for his decapitation. Like a s for life-i. e., during good behavior imself in the power of that party? pathy can Judge Durell. or any one in a simila position, expect, even from those he has bene-tited, after placing his character for official integ-rity at the mercy of the party of which he is a member? What right has a Judge to meddle in

Judge Durell knows the disingenuousness of his reported statement of the cause of his removal; for an enforced resignation is removal. The principal cause, I need hardly say to the intelligent readers of the Sun, is his connection with E. E. Norton, General Assignce in Bankruptcy Cases at New Orleans, and complicity in eaders are aware that the Committee of the House of Representatives appointed to investi-gate the charges which have been preferred against Judge Durell, made to that body, a few days before they adjourned last summer, a re-port in which they recommended his impeach-

The following extracts are taken from the report. I have never seen them in print:

On the 26th of November, 1867, E. E. Norton was appointed "Official Assignee in Bankruptey" by Judge Durell, by an order entered on the records of the Court. It was manifestly the purpose of this order to force all bankrupt estates into the hands of Norton. Under its provisions he took possession, immediately upon adjudication, of all assets and estate of bankrupts,—real estate that was mortgaged for all or more than it was worth, as well as personal assets. By it he was appointed Assignee in all cases under Sec. 13 of the Bankrupt law, in advance of any proceedings being filed, and without regard to circumstances or locality of the estate. And, under its provisions, no matter whom the creditors might select as Assignee, Norton was thrust upon them, willing or unwilling, and having, by virtue of his appointment as Official Assignee, laready procured possession of the assets and estate, he was able to control the entire management of such estates.

This extraordinary order is, in itself, entirely inconsistent with that care for the rights of debtor and creditor which must be expected from and required of the judicial officer having those rights in charge.

Pursuant to this order, Norton became custodian in about 1,500 cases in bankruptcy. His charges were outcargously extorionate, and seem to have been gen-The following extracts are taken from the re-

haugs the lilac-finited slopes of Veauring, the white cloud, dotting the heavens, the deep shadow cast by the columns and projecting stone-rors, all go to make up, as it were, a living frame for these interesting remains, which serves to accentuate their own immobility, and the deep silence which reigns over the place. Thus the general effect is starting in the extreme, and the runs of this once wealthy commercial eay are made to show as bones that he bleaching in the church-yard. It reminds one sare for the dull milky hue of the lime—of the low style of architecture, constantly cut up by gardens, which is common throughout the East. This suite of reproductions which appear before one in his natural dimensions, shows in due order both it civic and triangular forums; the Basilic, rectangular court where justice was administered; the Way of the Tombs, with its both more suggestive of grace than sadness; the tragic theatre, the background of whose size it is columns; the Villa of Diomedes, when do was discovered in the amphore, or ancien pitchers; the Temple of Fortune, noted for the least of its columns; the habitations—termed of cornelius Rufus, of Faunus, or of the tragic poet—which have supplied the most outloon and the street which leads to Herculansum; the baths, decorated with colored bas-relast to comic theatre; and the vast amphithearn, and whose piled-up tiers 20,000 catizons and order folk could range themselves. creditor which must be expected from and required of the judicial officer having those rights in charge.

Pursuant to this order, Norton became custodian in about 1,500 cases in bankruptcy. His charges were outrageously extortionate, and seem to have been generally framed to absorb the estate. In cases where a bond in pursuance of law was required of him by the creditors, he charged 2½ per cent commission to the estate for filing his bond to secure his own official fidelity,—in one case receiving 21,250 on this account alone. In cases where real estate was mortgaged for its full value, he required from the parties interested the payment of large sums of money, varying from \$500 to over \$5,000, to secure the release of the property from the bankruptcy proceedings,—all of which he kept by way of compensation for his services, in no case putting any part of it into the assets of the respective estates.

Norton made an arrangement with the auctioners who made sales of bankrupt property, by virtue of which a division of the fees and charges of the auctioners was made between them and Norton. Out of this Norton received, as is shown, more than \$20,000.

These facts, while they indicate a state of most extraordinary administration in the office of Assignee in Bankruptcy, your Committee could not trace careetly to the knowledge of Judge Durell, sithough some testimony was given tending to show such knowledge. The manner in which Norton was managing these affairs, and the extertionate charges he was making, were the subject of severe criticism in the newspa-

The manner in which Norton was managing these affairs, and the extertionate charges he was making were the subject of severe criticism in the newspapers of the City of New Orleans. The most mitimate social relations existed between Judge Dureil spent much of his time at Norton's house in the City of New Orleans. They traveled North together in the summer, and spent much of their time together while North, returning South again together when the summer was over. These facts, so notorious, in regard to the management of such important trusts as those of the bankrupt estates, when taken in connection with the order hereinbefore referred to, lead to the inevitable conclusion by your Committee that Judge Dureil must have been cognizant of them, and therefore a corrupt party thereto, or that he was grossly negligent in the discharge of his official duties, so that, quacamque via data, he comes under a like condemnation.

The Committee then go into a lengthy exammation of the celebrated "midnight order," and characterize it as "an order without jurisdiction, and without color or authority of law, and that attempt by a Federal Judge to usurp the control and power of a sovereign State, and to usurp it at a time the most critical and dangerous."

They conclude as follows:

Such action, from whatever motive, is at variance with every principle of good government, is calculated

o confound and subvert the distinction angle chime and misdemesanor, for which guilty thereof should be arraigned and to us that no conduct can. The respectial office, and the sacred character of jac ty, throughout this nation, make it more such usuryations should be rebuiled, and and unwarranted assumptions of power condition punishment.

ng upon a trial under the improcess. The evidence, if it had been

process. The evidence, if it had been necessary could have been made much stronger than in heard by the Committee, and his control would have been almost a certainty. Beside Judge Durell's situation in New Orleans had be come most painful to himself, and the pull

come most painful to himself, and the public condemnation was such as to make it even dangerous for him to resume his office. Bet believed to have saved nothing from his salar, and, unless he has arrived at the age which salar, and, unless he has arrived at the age which have titles him to the retiring pension allowed by law to Judges who have served ten rear and are 70 years of age, his condition in secuniary sense is not enviable. He was appointed to office in 1863. Norton is undoubted very weatthy now, and onght to take card him. Norton was worth little or nothing when he came to Louisians in 1863. Previous to the time he had been in the practice of the law and politician in the State of New York. His friends claim that it was through his influence.

olitician in the State of New Yor

to some extent, that I was through his influence to some extent, that Judge Durell was appoint and confirmed in 1863, but I am satisfied the is little truth in this. Those who know of So ton's gatherings in the Assignce's office within his wealth at from \$300,000 to \$500,000. In winter and spring it was common talk to the state of the state

winter and spring it was common taik here to he had spent \$70,000 or \$80.000 in the case Durell, and to prevent an adverse report by

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna. Iowa Ciry, Ia., Dec. 16.—The Eastern

Horticultural Society met here to-day. The a

tendance was fair. An opening address of Horticulture was read by the President H. W.

Lathrop. By a resolution, the National Pomological Society was invited to hold its next see

sion in the City of Chicago, and a committee of three was appointed as delegates to that meating. This Committee was instructed to collect and exhibit specimens of all the fruits in this district on that occasion. Programme for erening: Revision of the apple list, and an essay on Pomology, by Samuel Foster, followed by discussion.

A NOVEL SUIT.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 17.—A peculiar car

was commenced to-day in the Superior Court.
Oliver B. Stout, a leading citizen, whose wife

left him a few months ago and commenced an action for divorce, sues his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Taggart, for \$40,000. He alleges the damages to have occurred through an alienation of his wife's affections, by means of constant, steady, and contrived insunations. A heavy force of lawyers appear on each side, and she case will be contested inch by inch.

THE WISCONSIN LAND-GRANT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 17.—Argument has beg

had before the Governor this afternoon in regar

to issuing patents to the North Wisconsin Rai

road Company of lands for its 40 miles of com

pleted road. Col. J. C. Spooner and the lion S. T. Pinney appeared for that road, and B. J. Stavens advocated the claim of the Portage Road to a selection from the indemnity limits, the later making the first and closing argument.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

J. F. Wilson, son of Judge Wilson, of Oher,

Ill., was married in Cincinnati last night to the

was private, but was marked by rich presents

Beethoven's anniversary was celebrated by

moort by the Cincinnati Orchestra last night

in which the first part of the programme was composed entirely of Beethoven's composition. Miss Julia Rive played concerto in C minor with

about \$60,000, is expended in this mouth sett-mates. The work will consequently cease on the building next week, and remain suspended un-

partment of the Free Schools of Lasale began yesterday afternoon, and will be continued through to-day in Greek, Latin, and algebra. The pupils evinced a high degree of proficiency, strongly attesting the excellence of their

Pompeii Reproduced.

From a Paris Letter.

In the Salle des Conferences de Boulevard des Capucines an Italian artist, Signor Giacomo Luttazzi, has just arranged an exhibition which affords the temporary illusion of a stroll through Pompeii. Both the eye and the imagmainen are alike deceived. By means of a system of photosculptured views carefully colored, and the boldness of whose relief is greatly enhanced by the way the artificial light is distributed, as also by the use of a magnifier, the visitor is transported right into the midst of this disintered city. The belt of trees waving in the wind, the grean turked to the color of the state of the color of the sallopes of Vesurius, the white cloud, dotting the heavens, the despaidation cast by the columns and projection stone-original color of the sallopes of the sallop

That's What I've Been Telling Emily

Canada's bright and sensible Governordseral, Lord Dufferin, has given to the Dumar people a new by-word, which has spread with electric rapidity from one end of Canada to other. On his voyage out, being called unon the emigrants to address them, he alluded to the phrase, which had grated harshly on his extended to the highest control of the control

great success.

The unexpended balance of the approx

for the new Illinois State-House, an

til another appropriation is made.

aughter of Dr. B. D. Wheeler. The wa

The bridal party left for the South.

Your Committee, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Edward H. Durell, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Lonson, be impeached of high crimes and midemora for in office, etc. with such a judgment pronounced against him by the Judiciary Committee of the House there could have been little doubt in the mine of Judge Durell, and those of his advisers and friends, that the Sonats would take the same view of the evidence heard by the Committee; and he has acted wisely for himself in not last, and he has acted wisely for himself in not last, and he has acted wisely for himself in not last.

He Hostility to the Gentiles, cially to the Mining Inte Necessity that Some Check Shall Be upon It. Correspondence of The Chicago SALT LAKE CITY, In the recent consolidation

MORMONDO

or's Absolute Y

Power.

The Abolition of the

Evil Results That Are

The Legislature Merely th

Follow from That A

piece of Brigham Yo

Gentiles in Utah, there is great dar will result in complications which INTERVENTION OF THE GOVER through its military arm. This is in the spirit of Mormonism as illustrated its institutions, religious, civil, p When Brigham Young was Govern

sreised by the Governor of Utah

from him. In the opinion of the l

grace to the age, and which even have since become ashamed of. that grants of the scant timbers, and arable lands, of the Territory, he chief dignitaries of the Church the citizen was handed over to the dealt with, even in matters involve death, by a secret Church ritual or then that the Nauvoo Legion was c dependently of the Governor; the Governorship itself was shorn of it rogatives as conferred by the of Congress,—this in view of ability of some Gentile being officers of the District or Federal made such as to render them power their own legitimate field; then the rent jurisdiction with the Distric conferred on the Probate Courts,the Supreme Court has just dec sistent with the organic act, and the
-it was then, in a word, that the
customs of the Church were ma of the State, the organic act null could be, the Federal power and auth

and the citizen not of the Mormon practically left without defense, or or rights, a prey to the apostles of an and unlimited polygamy and blood-That was the age of fanaticism une rampant, -of the Mountain-Meadon minor massacres. It was a reign obad in its way, and on a small scale

France in '98.

It would overcrowd your space wer laws passed since that time, which dentile Governors have been obliged in the control of th dentile Governors have been obliged monest decency to veto. But I may few, and particularly to those relating Indeed, the Territory has no law regs branch of industry to this day, becautile is the dominant class to it, that not been able to frame one which a having the slightest regard for his a could approve.

The Aeritorial Legislature is

PRACTICALLY PRESENTIAL AND MARKET.

The Territorial d.egislature is

PRACTICALLY PERPETUAL AND UNA
The same men, and that in virtue of
high officers of the Church, have metive legislative sessions for more th
years; so that their proscriptive spirit,
that tradition. The very men who
that spirit, and who imagine that the
of outsiders from the Tag of outsiders from the necessary to the existence ism, continue to exercise it year the Legislature. And, from the system, it follows that the legislat It is not inspired by a constitue Prophet Brigham. It is not people, but to the Lord's lieut His power is as absolute n more cases than one, to prevent a o office by the people in some mon estfulness or of escape from their

A county temperance convention of two days duration, attended by twenty-five delegates from various parts of LaSalle County, closed its session in LaSallie Wednesday. A county temperance club was formed, to hold three sessions annually, the first to be held at Early ville on the second Tuesday of March, 1875. rom qualifying and entering upon Under such circumstances, non-Mor Under such circumstances, non-Morno safeguard whatever, except the UNCONDIFIONAL VETO-POWER OF THE C They have no representation in the lare, nor can they get any. If they elevery means is resorted to, and gene success, to prevent him from sitting of any use. The Legislature, moved by through the Lion House, is as one may but a fair offset to this state of things? Governor, the representative of the mighant as and the success of the majority, and cast as much as of the majority, and case, their only representative, a negal case, their only representative, a negative of the Lawrence of the Country of the Lawrence of the Country of the Country

mitted. It leaves Brigham practically used to boast he was and always would governor of the end that he was and always would governor of the end that he was and always would governor of the end that he was and always would always some one appointed at Waight nominally be Governor of the end of the control of the control

INTERVENTION OF THE MILITAR use there is a good deal of use in the mining and railre which latter is dependent of y, and those interested any foolishness. An attempt use them after the Mormon family be resisted at larger.

therefore, recommend the adoption solutions: divared H. Durell, Judge of the Dis-nited States for the District of Lou-ed of high crimes and misdemean-

dynamic and the state of the same and the sa

it was common talk here that 1,000 or \$80,000 in the cause of event an adverse report by the ORTICULTURAL. natch to The Chicago Tribune.
Dec. 16.—The Eastern Iowa ety met here to-day. The atair. An opening address on fead by the President, H. W. resolution, the National Pomeof Chicago, and a committee of

nted as delegates to that meet-nittee was instructed to collect imens of all the fruits in this occasion. Programme for even-f the apple list, and an essay on muci Foster, followed by dis-A NOVEL SUIT. patch to The Chicago Tribune. Ind., Dec. 17.—A peculiar case to-day in the Superior Court a leading citizen, whose wife a reading citizen, whose wife nonths ago and commenced an ce, sues his mother-in-law, Mrs. for \$40.000. He alleges the dameurred through an alienation of ctions, by means of constant, patrived insunations. A heavy a appear on each side, and the tested such by inch.

SCONSIN LAND-GRANT. natch to The Chicago Tribune.
.. Dec. 17.—Argument has bed covernor this afternoon in regard to to the North Wisconsin Rail-of lands for its 40 miles of com-

of lands for he was the sol con-let, J. C. Spooner and the Hon. S. kred for that road, and B. J. Ste-the claim of the Portage Road to a the indemnity limits, the latter and closing argument. GRAPHIC BREVITIES. aon of Judge Wilson, of Olney, d in Cincinnati last night to the B. D. Wheeler. The wedding t was marked by rich presents. y left for the South.

nniversary was celebrated by a Cincinnati Orchestra last night, at part of the programme was ely-of Beethoven's compositions.

mois State-House, amounting to is expended in this month's esti-ork will consequently cease on the rock, and remain suspended un-copriation is made. mination of the Academical De-ie Free Schools of LaSaile began streon, and will be continued in Greek, Latin, and algebra, ced a high degree of proficiency, ting the excellence of their

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mpen Heproduced.

From a Paris Letter.

des Conferences de Boulevard des
Halian artist, Signor Giacoms
ust arranged an exhibition which
not arranged an exhibition which
not be read the imagination are
By means of a rystem of photowe carefully colored, and the boldrelief is greatly enhanced by the
cial light is distributed, as also by
agoifier, the visitor is transported
miest of this disinterred city. The
waving in the wind, the green tury
walls, the murky pall which overc-tinted slopes of Vesuvius, the
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ive of grace than sadness; the
the background of whose stage
and drop) was the blue waves of the
it, the Villa of Diomedes, where oil
tins; the Faunus, or of the tragic
have surplied the most curious and
freezoes to the Naples Museum
inich leads to Heroulanem; the
upiter, Venus, Merceury, and of Iris,
can the venus, Merceury,
and the vast amphithenre, upon
ptiers 20,000 etizens and country
the tens densible Governor-Gen-

at I've Reen Telling Emily, right and sensible Governor-Genminin, has given to the Dominion by word, which has spread with ity from one end of Canada to the is voyage out, being called unon by a to address them, he alluded to this in had grated harshy on his ear; a misfortune of having too many to

That's what I've been upper's Magazine.

MORMONDOM.

The Abolition of the Governor's Absolute Veto Power.

Evil Results That Are Likely to Follow from That Action.

piece of Brigham Young.

Necessity that Some Powerful Check Shall Be Put upon It.

cially to the Mining Interest.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune

In the recent consolidation of the United States statutes, the absolute veto heretofore exsrcised by the Governor of Utah has been taken from him. In the opinion of the better class of Gentiles in Utah, there is great danger that this will result in complications which will necessitate the INTERVENTION OF THE GOVERNMENT

through its military arm. This is inferred from the spirit of Mormonism as illustrated by all of its institutions, religious, civil, political, and

When Brigham Young was Governor, the Territory enacted a set of laws which were a disgrace to the age, and which even the Mormons have since become ashamed of. It was then that grants of the scart timbers, and waters, and arable lands, of the Territory, were made to the chief dignitaries of the Church; then that the citizen was handed over to the Church, to be dealt with, even in matters involving life and death, by a secret Church ritual or covenant; then that the Nauvoo Legion was organized independently of the Governor; then that the Governorship itself was shorn of its chief prerogatives as conferred by the organic ac of Congress,-this in view of the probshility of some Gentile being appointed to the office; then that the juries and executive officers of the District or Federal Courts were made such as to render them powerless even in their own legitimate field; then that a concurrent jurisdiction with the District Courts was conferred on the Probate Courts, -an act which the Supreme Court has just decided was inconristent with the organic act, and therefore void. enstoms of the Church were made the laws of the State, the organic act nullified as far as it could be, the Federal power and authority in the Territory

SYSTEMATICALLY RENDERED NUGATORY. and the citizen not of the Mormon communion practically left without defense, or protection, or rights, a prey to the apostles of an incestuous and unlimited polygamy and blood-atonement. That was the age of fanaticism unchecked and rampant, -of the Mountain-Meadow and many minor massacres. It was a reign of terror, as

France in '98.

It would overcrowd your space were I cite the laws passed since that time, which an sive Gentile Governors have been obliged in the com-monest decency to veto. But I may refer to a few, and particularly to those relating to mining. ladeed, the Territory has no law regulating the branch of industry to this day, because, so hos

branch of industry to this day, because, so hostile is the dominant class to it, that they have
not been able to frame one which a Governor
having the slightest regard for his good name
could approve.

The territorial Legislature is

FRACTICALLY PERPETUAL AND CNANTMOUS.

The same men, and that in virtue of their being
his officers of the Church, have met in successive legislative sessions for more than twenty
years; so that their proscriptive spirit is stronger
than tradition. The very men who originated
that spirit, and who imagine that the exclusion
of outsiders from the Territory is
necessary to the existence of Mormonism, continue to exercise it year after year in
the Legislature. And, from the nature of the
system, it follows that the legislative body, in all
matters of importance, must be unanimous.
It is not imspired by a constituency, but by the
Prophet Brigham. It is not amenable to tho It is not inspired by a constituency, but by the Prophet Engham. It is not amenable to the people, but to the Lord's lieutenant,—Prigham. His power is as absolute and unquestioned to-day as it was twenty-five vesus ago. Such spectacles as Legislatures, Municipal Councils, County Courts, etc., twersing their conclusions unanimously, at his dictation, have always been common, and are now. Indeed, his power has been sufficient, in more cases than one, to prevent a man elected to office by the people in some moment of forgetfulness or of escape from their managers, from qualifying and entering upon its administration.

tom qualifying and entering upon its administration.

Under such circumstances, non-Mormons have so afeguard whatever, except the stoombrional veto-power of the governor. They have no representation in the Legislatur, nor can they get any. If they elect a man reery means is resorted to, and generally with meass, to prevent him from sitting or being of lay use. The Legislature, moved by revelation liming the Lion House, is as one man. It was man fair offset to this state of things to give the sovemor, the representative of the minority at the same that of the majority, and, in this sae, their only representative, a negative power qual to the affirmative power of the Legislature. While Erigham was Governor, as I said above, they stripped the office of all of its powers but this; and now for Congress to abolish this, laves the Territory practically without a Governor; the minority where it was in 1857, when mader stalked unabashed through the land,—then it was openly inculcated from every Mormon rotrum and pulpit, and as openly committed. It leaves Brigham practically what he teed to boast he was and always would be, governor of the Territory. It was thought, from the proceedings of a session of two, five or six years ago, that light was beginning to dawn even upon the Mormon legislature, and that henceforth they would have forward with the rest of the world,—a mag distance behind, perhaps, but still forward, tealily if slowly. But the expectation has not tean faillide. The last session, not yet a year it, developed as reactionary a spirit as was possible even to them. This was probably induced by the rapid growth of Americanism, and was be satural resort for defense against it. The forence was obliged to yet omore than three-bouths of the bills passed, and among them an propriation bill, giving away the revenue for it years. In other words, with an annual revenue of about \$35,000, the bill appropriated for its parts. In other words, with an annual revenue of which the words, with an annual revenue of the mines go

as ved only by the same as ever. And the same are likely to occur in Utah, and the abolute veto-bard and working mines, the Nauvoo Legion has been strely called out in some places to keep prospector out of Utah; and they would have done but that it was absolutely impracticable. The years ago, several prominent Elders of middle age were excommunicated because they shocated, in the Utah Magazine, the development of the mining interest. Hundreds have been treated likewise from 1847 down, for going to the mines. "If any man comes here therefore and working mines, to distract y people," said Brigham, years ago. "I'll at man's throat." Such is the list, it exists now the same as ever. And the same is the same as ever. And the same is the present session, the absolute veto-bard indiversely, by the Consolidation,—difficults are likely to occur in Utah which will retain the

INTERVENTION OF THE MILITARY.

The state of the state of

as troops begin to move, money begins to flow like water to waste, and suffering, direct and indirect, follows in a thousand ways.

Nor is it a dangerous power; because it is merely negative. It can originate nothing. Nor is it offsetting a number of nien by one; because, in effect, the Legislature is but one man,—Brigham, Brigham represents a hostile power, the Mormon State. The Governor represents the United States. It is one man against another. The United States is one man against another. The United States is not responsible for the antagonism which exists. It is not of its creation or choosing. The Mormons have taken up the position, and they are the aggressors. It is anomalous, it is true;

but, in extraordinary situations,
but, in extraordinary situations,
EXTRAORDINARY MEASURES ARE NECESSARY.
There can be no just complaint made of abuse of
this power. It has ever been exercised in the
interest of the people and Government
of the United States, and solely in defense against
a treasonable aggression. Cinizens of the United
States certainly have the right to reside in Utah,
and follow such lecitimate business as they The Legislature Merely the Mouthand follow such legitimate business as they please; and they have the right to a negative, if not an active, protection against a fanatical local power, which seeks to oppress them in nameless ways in so doing, or to preclude them from so doing already. Its Hostility to the Gentiles, and Espenametess wars altogether.

Tom so doing altogether.

No doubt the time may come, and will come

No doubt the time may come, and will come

No doubt the time may come, and will come speedily, when it will be safe to abolish this power; but it most assuredly

HAS NOT COME YET.

Things are working well in Utah, and it is due to the Republican policy of opening the country by railroad, and to the steady pressure Grant's Administration has brought to bear against the evils complained of.

Give the Legislature one session, and it meets again a very hence, unrestricted, and

the Legislature one session, and it meets again a year hence, unrestricted, and the fat will all be thrown in the fire, sire, and the Territory placed in a worse condition than ever. Formerly there was but one party, and so its tyrannous crueities and oppressions made no considerable disturbance. But that day has passed. Resort to the old measures will result in convolutions, disturbance, will result in convolutions, disturbance, and the state of the convolutions of the convolution measures will result in convulsions, disturbance, anarchy. It may perhaps, be impossible to restore this absolute veto to the Governor of Utah in the next Congress; but, if done in this and a secret ballot be given to us, the Republican party will be justly entitled to the credit of having.

aving "SOLVED THE MORMON PROBLEM," in a manner creditable to its statesmanship. For it will have been done without violence, or cost, or extra-judicial proceedings. If, on the contrary, they neglect this, the Mormon question will almost certainly have been left by them in a worse condition than they found it.

DOUGLASS.

THE TANNERS.

Information as to What Constitutes Good Hides.\

Formation of a Permanent Organization.

The Convention of tanners and hide-dealers of the Northwest reassembled yesterday mornng at the Palmer House, Mr. G. S. Wallin in the

Permanent Organization which set forth that they did not at present deem any particular form of constitution or by-laws necessary. They urged upon all Western tanners to become members of the Association, to be called together by

the President or Vice-President of the same, from time to time, as he might deem necessary. The report recommended the calling the Association . "The Western Tanners' Association," and that the following gentlemen be its officers for the ensu-President, Joseph Phillips, Milwaukee; Vice-Presidents, J. G. Mooney, Columbus, bad in its way, and on a small scale, as that of Ind., and Jerome Crurt, Detroit; Secretary, L. B. Shepherd, Chicago; Treasurer, I. N. Oakle Chicago. The Committee also recommended that the hide-dealers should also be invited to meet them.

The report was, on motion, adopted. Mr. G. W. Ailen submitted the following report of the Committee appointed to decide upon

the

PRICE AND SELECTION OF HIDES.

First—That all grab-hides, of one or more grubs, should be thrown out, and classed as damaged hides.

Second—That all cut or scored hides should be thrown out, and classed as damaged hides.

Third—That all hides for currying purposes having more than one brand shall be thrown out, and classed as No. 2 hides.

Fourth—That all hides sold for sole-leather having that he have not and classed.

Stell—For the better classification of hides, it is agreed that the hides shall be graded as follows, except in special cases mutually agreed upon between buyers and sellers: Those, when tared, weighing from 26 to 40 pounds shall be classed as upper-leather hides. Hides weighing from 40 to 50 pounds shall be classed as buff-leather hides. Hides weighing from 50 to 70 pounds shall be classed as harness-leather hides, and all above 70 pounds shall be classed as sole-leather hides. But from all the buff, harness, and sole-leather classes, all thin, coarse, and long-fibred hides shall be thrown out and classed as hides for purposes such as carriage-tops, colars, bellows, and other kindred kinds of leather.

Seventh—For the safety of the tanner obtaining his hides on order, it is agreed that the dealers may draw three-fourths of the value on shipment, with proper bill of lading, leaving the one-fourth to be settled after the hides have been received, examined, and determed whether they be such as ordered, and invoiced agreeably to the above rules, or any special agreement

agreeably to the above rules, or any special agreement that may be made covering the case.

The report was adopted, with the following amendment to the last section:

Resolved, That while bides are in transit one-quarter of the amount should remain unpaid, with interest until paid, provided it be a spot cash transaction, or as agreed. On motion of Mr. Allen, the following resolu-

On motion of air. Allen, the following resolu-tion was adopted:

Resolved, That the rules now adopted concerning cuts, scores, grubs, and brands shall be applied to all transactions in dry hides, as well as those which are fresh or salted, and that the assorting on weights be left between buyer and seller.

The meeting then adjourned for an hour.
The Convention reconvened at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. CALFERINS.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Oakley, as supplementary to the resolutions passed at the morning session, and was adopted:

*Resolved**, That we further agree in the matter of weights of calfekins, that all eatiskins shall have the sinews taken out, or proper tare allowed for same it not out; that the minimum weight of untrimmed skins shall be 8 pounds, and maximum weight shall be 15 pounds,—this to be applied only to strictly calfekins, with no application to long-hair runner kip, which in no condition are considered calfekins. Trimmed calf, with heads off, 1/5 pounds less weight. And that veal kips shall be classed plump milk calfekins, 15 to 25 pounds in the seam, known as short-hair kip.

The following resolution was also offered and

The following resolution was also offered and Resolved: Resolved, That our brother tanners of the East shall be invited to form local organizations of their own, with a view of ultimately having a National Convention, in which some appropriate measures can be discussed and adopted as a whole, which could not be successfully adopted locally.

Mr. Ullmann offered the following:

Resolved, That if any design should be found out.

Hesolved, That if any dealer should be found out chunging hides after soid, or in any unfair dealings, he should be reported at once to the Tanners, and be published at once, with full name. After a little discussion on the resolution, in which the dangers of libel were alluded to, the resolution was ordered to be laid upon the table until the next meeting.

On motion, it was resolved that the next meeting of the Convention be held at Louisville, Ky., on the second Wednesday in May, 1875.

After the usual resolutions, thanking the Palmer House for the use of their room, and the President and officers for their efforts, the meeting adjourned. After a little discussion on the resolution.

The Last of the Wyandottes.

The Wyandotte (Mich.) Courier says that a commant of the once powerful tribe of Wyanremnant of the once powerful these of wyandotte Indians still exists in the Township of Anderdon, across the river, in Canada. Recently a council of the tribe was held in their lodge at the residence of Peter White. R. Mackenzie, the Indian Agent at Sarnia, was present, and distributed the half-yearly Government allowance of \$1.750 to the seventy-six members of the tribe. The Agent presented a letter from ance of \$1,750 to the seventy-six members of the tribe. The Agent presented a letter from the Indian Department, asking them to surren-der the rear part of their reserve and Turtle Island. The Council answered that they were willing to accede to the request, but would not do so at present, as they now have petitions pending before the Government asking for the enfranchisement of the band, and surrendering the lands not wanted. Before the Council closed its session, however, a surrender was made of Turde Island, which will be sold to the

DESTITUTE KANSAS.

Twenty Thousand People in Need of Food and Clothing.

Interview with Judge Patterson, of Rooks County, Kansas.

Dispatch to "The Tribune" from Gov. Osborne.

STATEMENT OF JUDGE PATTERSON. The fact that a large number of farmers and others who live on the frontiers of Kansas are suffering for the necessaries of life does not appear to be realized in Chicago as it should be, or more liberal responses would be made to the appeals for assistance. Much has already been contributed, but some of the afflicted communities, which have thus far received very little aid, are now on the verge of starvation. Judge Patterson, who is the authorized agent for Rooks County, -about the worst off in the State, -who is indorsed by the officers of the State Government, reached this city a few days ago, and can be found at the Commercial Hotel by those who desire to donate food, clothing, or money. A TRIBUNE reporter called on him vesterday, and the subjoined conversation took place: Reporter-What is the object of your visit

Judge Patterson-To solicit contributions for R.—What is the present condition of the people there?
Judge P.—Generally very destitute: very few are able to get through the winter without aid.

R.—Did the grasshoppers can up all the crops?

Judge P.—In our county the crops were entirely destroyed—both the wheat and corn.

R.—Have the people no resources whatever?

Judge P .- Generally, they have not; the people of the adjoining counties are unable to help them, as their crops were also eaten up. R.—How many counties were stripped by the

In.—How many counties were surpped by the insects?

Judge P.—All the new counties on the frontier, west of the sixth meridian. The old counties have more or less wheat. Six or seven of the new counties are about as badly off as we are; some of them just as bad.

R.—What success have you met with thus far in collections? in collections?

Judge P.—I have raised \$750 in Chicago so R.-Have you received any contributions of

Judge P.—Not yet; I am going to invest the noney in things that the people need to exist R.—How many people are needy?

Judge P.—The Central Relief Committee esti-mate the number to be about 15,000, but I think there are at least 20,000.
R.—Are the appeals being responded to liber-

Judge P.—To E. S. Stover, Lieutenant-Governor of the State, at Haves City, in care of Frank McNulta, distributing agent for Rooks County. It is to be hoped that those who have any clothing, or money, or food to spare will contribute of their surplus to help these destitute people. Kansas responded generously when Chicago was in sore distress, and a better opportunity could not be presented for the people of unity could not be presented for the people of his city to show their appreciation of that tangible expression of sympathy.

WHAT THE GOVERNOR SAYS. Dispatch to The Tribuns from Gov. Osborne.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 17.—I estimate the number of people in the western counties of Kansas who will need aid during the coming winter at 20,000. A large proportion of these are now in want. The people in the eastern part of the State are doing all in their power to prevent suffering on the frontier, but the extent of the destitution warrants the conclusion that they are unequal to the emergency. Flour, potatoes, hominy, and beans for od, and clothing, especially for women and children, are most needed. Feed for stock is also much needed, as is also spring wheat, corn,

oats, barley, and flax for spring planting. The winter thus far has been a very good crop of wheat is most excellent; a large increase of acreage has been sown, and if no unforseen misfortune should occur to these eople they will next year be able not only to subsist themselves, but also to assist the unformates in other localities. Donations sent through the Kansas Central Relief Committee, of which Lieut.-Gov. Stover is President, and W. W. Giles Treasurer, with headquarters at Exercise with these for whom Topeka, will be sure to reach those for whom they are intended, and will be publicly acknowledged.

Thos. A. Osbornz.

LETTER FROM J. H. GREEN.
PARKERVILLE, Morris Co., Kan., Dec. 11, 1874.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sin: At a meeting of citizens, I was appointed Chairman of a Committee to receive and aid in for the relief of the suffering. I was also in-structed to write an appeal to the people of Chicago and vicinity and send it to you for publication. White City and vicinity was settled by a colony from Chicago, and many of our people have friends who would gladly aid them if the

have friends who would gladly aid them if the opportunity was presented to them.

The prospect for an abundant harvest was good until June. The drought, chinch-bug, and grasshopper swept everything away. Many of our farmers saw the fruit of a year's labor vanish in a day. But you are all apprised of the desolation of the land. We have waited for those who are in authority to act, but relief has not come. Land transition Parkerylla Chemit Kansan. who are in authority to act, but refler has not come. I am traveling Parkerville Circuit, Kansas Conference M. E. Church, as supply; and I am often brought into contact with the destitute and suffering. The condition of the people caunot be overdrawn; and, if a hard winter is added, there will be much suffering, if not death. We are here in want, and stretch our hands to you for aid. Our wants are: First money to have for asi. Our wants are: First, money to buy food and fuel. Secondly, clothing, made or unmade, for men, women, and children, underwear, boots, shoes, etc. Then, provisions for man and beast. Many farmers will lose all of their stock for want of grain. The spring will call for seed to sow the land.

We have a wide field for Christian benevolence and charity. A suit of clothes, or money to buy one, would be an acceptable gift to every minister in Kansas and Nebraska. All money sent to me will be used to buy food and fuel, under orders of the Distributing Committee. Clothing sent should be securely boxed, and addressed to me.—freight prepaid unless the railroads will me,—freight prepaid, unless the railroads will carry it free. The fall has been favorable for carry it free. The last has been tavotate for sowing wheat, and a good crop next year will place our people on the way to independence. Donations will be acknowledged, and all goods distributed free. Yours truly,

JAMES H. GREEN,

Chairman of Committee.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

It is understood that Gen. Franklin Townsend of Albany, Adjutant-General of New York, under Gov. Hoffman, will be called to the same posi-tion by Gov. Tilden.

Timothy M. Allyn, of Hartford, Conn., offers to give \$100,000 toward the establishment of an Industrial School for the free instruction of boys and girls in the business avocations of life. A man named Louis Leblanc, who was fined by the Recorder at Montreal, the other day, for drunkenness, is said to have squandered in two years a fortune of \$40,000, which was left to him on the death of his mother.

The Elmira (N. Y.) Advertiser says Mrs. Lieut.-Gov. Robinson was met on her return home to Binghamton the other day, by a very ungailant masked gentleman, who relieved her of diamond ear-rings and other valuables. The deed was done in broad daylight.

As Dr. Ira Burrows, a leading physician of Providence, B. I., was riding in a top-buggy Saturday, the axie broke, when the horse started on a run, and the Doctor was thrown out. In falling, one of Dr. Burrows' eyes was caught on a hook on the buggy-top, and was completely torn out. As Dr. Ira Burrows, a leading physician of Providence, R. I., was riding in a top-buggy saturday, the axis broke, when the horse started on a run, and the Doctor was thrown out. In falling, one of Dr. Burrows' eyes was caught on a hook on the buggy-top, and was completely torn out.

Col. Mulberry Scott says "There's millions"

Medord, formerly Treasurer of this city, and Angus Morrison, a defeated Parliamentary and Angus Morrison, and Angus Morrison, a defeated Parliamentary and Angus Morrison, and Angus Morrison, a defeated Parliamentary and Angus Morrison, a defeated Parliamentary and Angus Morrison, a

in his Texas Pacific scheme; but he wants Conne his Texas Pacine scheme; but he wants Congress and the nation to have the benefit of them. He doesn't want 'em. Bless your heart, what's millions to Col. Tom? He's always going around doing good and offering people fat things,—that man is.—Buffalo Express.

There is no bit of romantic sensation that the matter-of-fact people do not try to destroy. The people above New York the other night claimed that their locality had been distinguished by a real carthquake, and some wondrous stories were told about it. Now it appears that it was nothing but the reverberations of certain blasting operations that were in progress, between 10 and 11 o'clock on Thursday night, on one of the highways, and at the new tunnel on the other side of the Hudson.

The Boston Advertiser says: "A club, formed

The Boston Advertiser says: "A club, formed of about a dozen employes of the Providence Railroad, having a room in Dedham, well stocked with liquors, has recently come to grief, as it has been ascertained that, in furnishing the apartment, seats, lamps, and mirrors had been taken from the cars without permission. Supt. Folsom, on being informed of the matter, visited the room, and, identifying the property, suspended five engineers and two brakemen, members of the club. An investigation is in progress."

In New York City, the other day, a lady, driving to her bank, drew \$8,000, wound a handker-chief about the roll, entered her carriage, and was about to drive off, when a young gentleman rushed out of the bank, hatless and with a pen resting over his ear, apologized, and said there had been a miscount. The lady very politely passed back the roll, the clerk entered the bank. and that was the last she saw of the man and ther money. An artful dodger and thoroughbred confidence man had watched her movements and had neatly fleeced her of her funds. Hard times are sharpening the wits of the rogues throughout the country. Several days ago, some of the papers printed

the telegram announcing that Col. Harrison Cockrill, of Estill County, Ky., had shot and killed John D. White, the newly-elected Republican Congressman from that State. Other papers, led astray by the blundering transmission of the dispatch, stated that Mr. White had killed Cockrill. In a few days the correction Col. Cockrill. In a few days the correction came: that Col. Cockrill was killed, but that Dr. Schell, instead of Mr. White, was the murderer. The consection to the correction is now at hand. It was not Dr. Schell who killed the Colonel, neither was it Mr. White; for Col. Cockrill met big death at the hands of nobely never had any his death at the hands of nobody, never had any histority with either of the gentlemen, and is unable to account for the origin of the report. The late Hon Ezra Cornell had recently met The late Hoo Ezra Cornell had recently met with some pecuniary reverses which impaired his private fortune. The greatest of these losses were about \$600,000 in the Ithaca & Utica Railroad, and some \$700,000 to \$800,000 in the Ithaca & Geneva Road. It is understood, however, that a judicious settlement of his estate will leave his family about \$750,000. Mr. Cornell's investment in telegraph stocks are said to have investments in telegraph stocks are said to have sold for about \$3,000,000; at one time they would have commanded in the market about \$7,500,000. His fluancial relations with the Cornell University were closed up about a mouth ago, and his endowment of that institution is

Are the appeals being responsed.

R.—Are the appeals being responsed.

Aly?

Judge P.—When I came away, two weeks ago, our county had not received anything at all; and I understood Smath County was the only one that had. But I presume, since I left, more or less has been sent on. I am the only agent for the county, and no one has sent anything except me that I know of. I sent a small donation from Quincy. Chicago is my second stopping-place.

R.—What do the people need most?

Judge P.—Something to eat. Clothing is Judge P.—Something to eat. Clothing is been the means changing hands. A great many parachaging hands. A great many par

"SLIGHTLY BELOW PAR."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune : Sin: In your running review of my letter of the 12th lost., you play quite facetiously upon a discount of 11 per cent, but failed to rebut my showing that a permanent reduction of the pur chasing power of money to the extent of 20 per cent made no difference to the people using it, when the whole business of the country was adjusted to that standard.

[It is only necessary to observe that, with an redeemable currency, it is not possible to hold it at any fixed discount. It may be 20 per cent -day, 25 to-morrow, and 15 the day after. The discount is always changing. There is no stable purchasing power as compared with the gold standard, and that is the great curse of an irredeemable curency. It throws all business into doubt, asts a shadow of uncertainty over every future transaction, and introduces a gambling spirit among the business community which is demoralizing to the last degree.

It is superfluous to make any further reply to the remainder of our correspondent's letter. So ng as he advocates or defends a fluctuating changing, irredeemable currency, whose purchasing power is one thing to-day and something else to-morrow, he stands on a foundation of quicksand, and can build no argument thereon which will endure criticism.-ED.]

will endure criticism.—E.D.]

If 99 per cent of the people had their noses shortened 11 per cent, the remaining 1 per cent of long noses would be very uncomfortable in their singularity. But I suggested a plan by which the discount would be more than half removed at once, and with the moral certainty that it would soon disappear altogether.

I notice in abother morning paper to-day, Mr. Farwell's plan of retiring \$1.000.000 of legal-I notice in a

the transfer morning paper to-day, Mr. Farwell's plan of retiring \$1,000,000 of legaltenders per month, contrasted favorably with the

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fo should reach the gold standard, the Secretary of the Treasury could pay the current expenses in greenbacks, and use the gold in the Treasury to call in the 6 per cent 5.20 bonds, and thus at the same time keep up the volume of the circulating medium, and fund our interest-bearing debt in bonds bearing 1½ per cent less than we are now paying on a large majority of our debt.

On the contrary, the arbitrary retirement of \$1,000,000 per month would still further depress the present languid business of the country, without siding in the least in reducing the interest we now pay, and, instead of strengthening, would necessarily weaken our whole banking system. Yours truly, Juvenis. Chicago, Dec. 16, 1874. Vstem. Yours truly, CHICAGO, Dec. 16, 1874.

AN INDIAN PAYMENT.

Extract from a private letter dated Muskoges, Ind. Ter., Dec. 11, 1874. A party of Indian Commissioners from Washngton arrived here at 3 o'clock this morning,

ington arrived here at 3 o'clock this morning, and they have been paying the Indians money all day. I do not know what for, but it is something about an orphan claim, I belieye. Col. Hammond, who was with the Relief and Aid Society in Chicago, is with them.

It is fun to see the Indians. There are two stores here, and they are both crowded. Mr. Indian walks in to buy coffee, sugar, or something else; and he never asks the price, but will say, "Fifty cents' or a dollars' worth," and hands the dealer his money (no matter if there be \$20), to take his pay out of and return the balance. And that's the way they keep on until the change stops coming back! I suppose there are over 200 Indians in town to-day.

OUR CANADIAN NEIGHBORS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 17.—The Western Divis n of this city has chosen William Thompson, a a merchant, and a member of the City Council, as the Reform candidate for the approaching local election. The Reform party now expect to carry both divisions of the city.

Mr. Rykert, a prominent member of the Op-position, has been proved guilty before the Investigating Committee of having received fees from different parties and companies for ser-vices rendered in promoting legislation in the House. An investigating committee has revealed House. An investigating committee has revaled the fact that the Opposition members guaranteed a constituency for the principal of the Government Agricultural School (McCandless) if he would aid them in damaging the Hou. McKellar, Commissioner of Public Works, in the eyes of the country. The Professor was discharged by the Government for incaracity in management. The affair was most scandalous, and ment. The affair was most scandalous, and

ing received by the Secretary of State asking for the pardon of Lepine, found guilty of murder in Manitoba. Kinesron, Dec. 17.—Sir John A. MacDonald, in

KINGSTON, Dec. 17.—Sir John A. MacDonald, in his speech before the mass-meeting of electors, belied the statement of Archishop Tache in regard to giving \$1,000 to induce Riel to leave Manitoba, and said it was to keep him from allaying himself with the Fenians until the Government could send up a force to protect that settlement. He also denied that he had at the time revers to require Riel. force to protect that settlement. He also denied that he had at the time power to punish Riel. His refutation does not fortify his position, and there is every probability of his defeat. He opposed the Reciprocity Treaty, and blames the Canadian Commissioner for not getting better terms for Canada. He also expressed his strong opposition to the tariff of the present Minister of Finance.

CITY REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE-HOUSE AND 30 FERT OF GROUND from Parkay, near Robey; all furnished; at a sacci-fice; long time, small parments down. DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSsile-st. L'OR SALE-50 FEET ON STATE ST., WITH IM, provements; will be sold cheap. HENRY G. YOUNG, Room 6 Bryan Block. FOR SALE-LAKE-ST., 40x180 FEET, BETWEEN Clark and LaSalie-sts. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 POR SALE-MICHIGAN-AV., S. W. COR. MADI-fon-st., 53x110 feet. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Cham-FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., 25 FEET, NEAR COR, Congress-st., at a bargain. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce. POR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—MUST BE SOLD—this week, regardless of cost, 2-story frame house, Annata, near fulton. Furnished house, Carroll-av. near Wood-st.; well rented. Part can remain I and 2 years; balance cash or short time paper. L. O. TOMLINSON, 100 Washington-st., basement. POR SALE-200116 FEET CORNER WABASH-AV.
and Fity-saventh-st., at a bargain. MATSON
HILL, 97 Washington-st.

PIOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST CORNERS ON I the South Side for a builder to take hold of; a very small cash payment required, and long time on bulance. HENRY G. YOUNG, Room 6 Byran Block. FOR SALE-10-ROOM OCTAGON STONE FRONT residence on South Site, \$6,500; \$1,500 cash, assume \$2,000, bulence trade; a bargain. LARKIN, JENKS & \$0.000, 500 Washington-site. SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. COR SALE-\$100 WILL BUY A LOT AT PARK Ridge, \$15 down and \$5 a month until paid; one block from depot; property shown free. Uneapest property in market. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4. LOR SALE—CHEAP—LOTS ON SOUTH SIDE, I close to station, from \$200 to \$350—\$50 cash, balance yearly payments at 8 per cent. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 205 Lavalle-st.

POR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN FOUR 50-foot lots in Rayenswood. Address 8 61. Tribune COUNTRY REAL ESTATE

OR SALE-CASH BARGAIN-220 ACRES FINE land, Greenwood County, Kansas, for \$500. ABELL HOTCHKISS, 142 LaSalle-st POR SALE-640 ACRES FIRST-CLASS FARMING Indian in Wabaunsee County, Kansas, parily improved; \$12 per acre. Will exchange for good Chicago real estate. MATSON HILL, 37 Washingtons. POR SALE-A FARM OF 200 ACRES, 70 MILES from Chicago. I want \$8,500 cash; deferred pay-ments long ting; there will be a profit to purchase of at least \$1,500 in less than one year. Address 561 West

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED-WILL EXCHANGE BAKERY AND double team for house and los- on the North Side near Lincoln Park. Call at 130 Lake-st., dining-rooms WANTED-TO BUY-A GOOD HOUSE, WEST OF Union Park, south of Lake-st., Address B T, Tribune office, giving description and price.

TO RENT-HOUSES. TO RENT-A 40-ROOM HOTEL, WELL LOCATED:
a favorable lease will be given to the right party.
LARKIN, JENKS & CO., 98 Washington-qt. TO RENT-BRICK HOUSE AND STABLE, 419
West Van Buren-st.; modern improvements. Inquire TO RENT-2-STORY FRAME DWELLING, NO. 400

I West Van Buren-st. PHILIPMYERS & CO., Room TO RENT-A FURNISHED BRICK HOUSE, ALL modern improvements, 10 rooms. Will take board for rent. Address X 88, Tribune office.

TO RENT-VERY LOW TO A GOOD TENANT—
house No. 51 Rucker-st., near Indiana; 8 rooms, large
sized and yard all in good cepair. Apply at No. 47, or to
S. B. BOWLES, Room 27 Fortland Block. TO RENT -3-STORY MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE ON I Vincennes-av. Several houses in South and West Division. J. S. GOULD & CO., 138 Dearborn-st., Room 15. TO RENG-PLAINLY FURNISHED TENEMENT convenient for housekeeping; owner would board i

TO RENT--ROOMS. TO RENT-A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM SUIT able for lady and gentleman or two gentlemen, with or without board, at 82 Twenty-second-st. TO RENT-71 MONROR-ST., NICELY FURNISHED rooms by the day, week or month. Apply at Room 18. TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, 229 WEST MADI-ton-st., near Sangamon, also, 2 furnished rooms in the Davy Block, corner Groun and Madison-sta., by D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-sta.

TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen or ladies opposite Grand Pacific. No. 10 L gentlemen or ladies opposite Gran Sherman st. Transients taken. TO RENT -- S TORES. OFFICES. &c

TO RENT-STORE AND TENEMENTS, & AND 8 Milwaukee-av., corner Halsted-st.; fixtures suitable for dry goods or other business; this is one of the best stands on the West Side. Apply as 282 Forquer-st. TO RENT-OR FOR SALE-THE ELEGANT NEW

1. 6-story marble-front store, Nos. 121 and 123 State-st.
A. J. AVERELLI, Real Estate Broker, 127 Dearborn-st.,
Room 5.

Offices.
TO RENT-CHEAP-AN OFFICE. CENTRALLY
located on Lassile-st., completely furnished, brussels
carpet, &c., only \$15 per month. Apply to POMEROY
& WHAVER, 84 Lassile-st.

Miscellaneons.

TO RENT-THE ONTARIO PORK PACKINGhouse, situated at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. This
house is in perfect running order. For particulars apply
to DAVIES, ATKINSON & CO., Stock-Yards. WANTED -- TO RENT.

WANTED-TO RENT-A 2-STORY BRICK OR frame house, east of State-st., north of Twenty-eighth-st., by a No. I tenant, small family. Apply at once to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 Laballe-st., Ous Block.

BOARDING AND LODGING. South Side.

264 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE, HANDSOMEers; fine location; moderate rates, and few boarders.

284 MICHIGAN-AV.—PARTIES WISHING ONE accommodated at very moderate rates. 418 AND 420 WABASH-AV.—GOOD BOARD FOR ladies or gentlemen, \$4 to \$5 per week, with use of plane; single rooms, \$5.50.

North Side.

296 ILLINOISST.—A BACK PARLOR, FURor single gentlemen; reference required; a few day
boarders. 276 CHICAGO-AV., NEAR RUSH-ST.—TO RENT othose who will furnish.

Hotels.

DISHOP-COURT HOTEL, 505 TO 515 WEST MADI. Sou-st., J. F. Pierson, Manager-One of the most favorably-located family notels in the city: pleasant also for young gentionen and all parties remaining in the city a few days or weeks. Street-cars and stages pass the door every three minutes. Prices to suit the times. CLARENCE HOUSE, NO. 178 STATE-ST., OPPC site the Palmer House—Desirable rooms, with boar Day boarders also accommodated. NEVADA HOTEL, WABASH-AV., BETWEEN Madison and Monroe-First-class board at \$7 and upwards per week; day-board, \$5 per week.

BOARD WANTED. DOARD-FOR FAMILY OF THREE IN STRICTLY of Chicago av. Address T 63, Tribune office. DOARD-I WANT STRADY BOARD FOR MYSELF

Wife, and three little girls. aged 3, 6, and 8; will fur
nish everything; no style wanted, but a comfortable home
will pay in advance, and ao grumbling about it. Address
with full particulars, price, and location, P 65, Tribune

SEWING MACHINES. A SPLENDID IMPROVED SINGER FAMILY SEW gan av. Singer office of A. J. MELCHERT, 215 SOUTH Singer office of A. J. Machines sold on monthly payments, rented, and repaired. SINGER SEWING-MACHINE-PRIMCIPAL OF fice lif State-st. Machines sold on monthly payments to per cent discount for cash.

AGENTS WANTED. GENTS WANTED - 210 PER DAY - TO SELL THE A Home shutle sawing machine, price 425. Reader! you can make moure selling the "Home Shuttle" whether you are experienced in the business or not. If you wish to buy a sewing machine for family use, our circulars will show you how to save money. Address JOHN-SUN, CLARK & CO., Chicago, III.

A GENTS WANTED - SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS—A Wawastafirst-class agent in every county in the United States, to sell the world-renowned Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machines, and the Wilson manufacturing machines, to whom we are prepared to offer extraordinary inducements. For full particulars, apply to, or address, WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, 197 State-st., Chicago.

MACHINERY. A T KIRKWOOD & DUNKLE'S, 171 AND 173 LAKEA st., steam engines, from three to fifty horse power;
machinery, steam pumps, belting, and supplies.

SEOOND-HAND MACHINERY WANTED—I STEAM
boiler, 60 horse power; I steam engine, 40 to 50-horse
power; I steam engine, 8 to 10-horse power.

Address R
63, Tribune office.

WANTED -- MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers. Clerks, &c.

WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS salesman having a first-class established Western trade in Onlo and Michigan, or Northern Illinois. Address, with reference, Lock Bot 5114, Bostou, Mass.

WANTED-BOOKKEEPER AND CORRESPOND-ant. Must understand German and have about \$1,000 cash. Address Q 65, Tribune office. WANTED-A GOOD SALESMAN AND COLLECT-or; must be prepared to deposit \$500 security. Ad-dress W 55, Tribune office.

Trades.
WANTED-A GOOD CARRIAGE WOODWORKER,
at 354 West Polk-st. ROBERT SHAW. WANTTD SIX PLUMBERS AND GOOD HELP-ers, at McGINLEY'S, No. 154 Fifth-av. WANTED-TWO A NO. I SAWYERS FOR SASH IELS, corner Desplaines and Fulton-ats. WANTED-2 FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE PAINT-ers, at If East Quincr-4t. WANTED—A GOOD BARBER: BE READY FOR work when you come. Apply at 213 Milwaukee-av., in basement.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY — 1,000 LABORERS and workman to work on the loves near Baion Rouse over the control and board; work guaranteed. Note of the control and board; work guaranteed and the only authorized agent appointed to employ as I am any others offering these inducements are frauds, and laborers are cautioned against them. For further particulars apply at the Company's force, corner Lake-st, and Michigan-av., near Central Depot. JAMES BRYCE, Agent. W ANTED-HAT SALESMAN; MUST HAVE A large and good trade in Central and Western lows, Eastern and Southern Illinois, or Wisconsin. Give amount of sales, salary wanted, and reference. Address W 42, Tribune office. W 42, Tribune effice.

W ANTED—A FEW MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS to take orders for our serials and Chris'man books; either salary or commission. Address or call on OAS-SELL, PFTER & GALPIN, N Washington, at.

W ANTED—LABORERS FOR THE SOUTH—CHEAP tickets furnished for those wanting to go to Cairo, St. Louis, Memphis, Vickstoug, New Orleans, and all points South; all rail. This is the only office authorized to stil laborers' dickets via the Illinois Central Kalirond via Cairo. Ill Clarket, coorner Washington. WANTED A GOOD SALESMAN TO TRAVEL IN Illinois, Souther Iowa, and Missouri; must be ac-quainted with the jewelers in that section. Address, giving references and salary expected, T 20, Tribune office.

office.

WANTED MEN OF GENTEEL APPEARANCE,
with \$3 to \$30, can make \$20 to \$70 a week with our
goods. Men out of business with a little cash should call
or send? Samples free. RAY 4 CO., Chicago, 164 East
Randolph-st., Roum 18. WANTED-A STRONG, ACTIVE BOY, ABOUT 15 years old; plain writer; one living with his parents. Call between 10 and 11 o'clock, Friday, Reoms 21 and 23, 118 LaSalle-st. WANTED-THREE GOOD WAITERS AT THE WANTED-A YOUNG MAN WHO WRITES A good, rapid hand. Room 17, 76 Dearborn-st.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

DomesticsWANTED-A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND inder; good wages; small family. Call at 882 Dayton-st., third house north of Sophia-st.
WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEformerork at 1000 Indiana-av. Swedish or Norwegian pre-WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK.

Park-av. WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE.
work. References required. Apply for two days at
205 South Peoria-st. WANTED-DINING-ROOM GIRL AND COOK AT Paris House, corner Desplaines and Madison-sts., WANTED — A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWant (Smill) of five; in suburban town. Will pay
hignest wages; middle-aged woman preferred. Address,
with references, R. W. Tribune office.

WANTED—AT 562 WEST CONGRESS-ST., A COMpeton German, Swede, or Norwegian girl for general housework; references required; small family.

WANTED—AT 1123 INDIANA-AV., FIRST-CLASS
cook; also a girl to do chamber work, washing, and
ironing. Call from 9 to 12; references required.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL
housework at 329 Forrest-av. WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work at No. 412 North Dearborn-st., first house

Laundresses.
WANTED-ONE GOOD STARCHER AND ONE groner at Champion Steam Laundry, 185 South WANTED A WET NURSE FOR CHILD 2
mouths old. Apply at 243 Ohio-st.

WANTED A NURSE GIRL, AT 609 WEST MON-

Miscellaneous-WANTED—A GIRL TO LEARN TO RETOUCH negatives and to wait on customers as ABBOTT'S gallery, list State-st. Call before If to-day. W ANTED A LADY OF EDUCATION, PLEASING appearance and manners, as a traveling companion on an extended tour through Europe. One that speaks several languages preferred. Address, until the 36th inst., E S, Tribune office. inst., E S., Tribuno office.

WANTED-A FEW LADY AGENTS TO TAKE orders for our new Illustrated Magazine for Children, and to canwas for our Christmas books; sither salary or commission. CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN. 30 Washington-st., Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE FOR GOODS - ONE OF THE best farms in the State of Missouri, about 200 acres, with timber, water, coal and stone; 135 miles from depot on Missouri Paolic Railroad. A mixed stock of goods preferred. Address H. H., Syoamore, De Kaib County, fili. TO EXCHANGE 40 ACRES AT WASHINGTON Heights, M-mile frontago on Prospect-av.: two depote on the tract, near Military School; or will sell for cash at a great bargain. LARKIN, JENKS & CO., 98 Washington-at. TO EXCHANGE-FOR CHICAGO SUBURBAN lots, a fine 80-acre farm, under cultivation, south of Dixon, Ill. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 208 Lansile-st. TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE LOTS AT WASHINGments and the new depot, for No. 1 furniture. O. H.
BROOKS & CO., 26 LASalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—1,000 ACRES NEBRASKA LANDS,
near Stour City, for property here: will assume small
incumbrance. DAVISON & WELCH, 142 Lasalle-st. WANTED-A LADY'S GOLD WATCH AND chain; must be No. 1; will trade a good top-buggy but little used. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 206 LaSalle-st. W B HAVR IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED property in the City of Denver, and Colorado farming lands, which we will excanage for good city real estate or for merchandise. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., 108 East Madison-st. WANTED-AN INTEREST IN A RESPECTABLE here and stoves to exchange for same. Address Y 86, Trbune office.

WANTED A STOCK OF MERCHANDISE: WILL put in 1,000 acres choice pine lands in Wicconsin, a good house and lot in Chicago, and some good personal property and good stock. O. H. BROOKS & CO., 208 HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A UCTION-WESTON & CO., 195 EAST WASHING TON-ST. HAVE SALES OF HORSES, CAR-KIAGES, AND SELEGIES OF HORSES, CAR-Parties wishing either to purchase or dispose of such tock should attend those sales, as great bargains are car-\$10.000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY STON, 80 LaSalle-st. tain.

ONE BLOOD BAY HAMBLETONIAN MARE, BLEgant style, can trot in three minutes. Tycars old, 14%
Bands bigb, sound, and kind in all harness.

ROAD WAGON IN GOOD ORDER, BUILT BY HATFIELD & JACKSON.

FIELD & JACKSON.

ORREL TROTTING MARE, 15% HANDS HIGH, 8

20°, can trot in 3:18 any day; is a free and pleasant
driver, and warranted sound.

TOP WAGON, BUILT BY P. SHAW & CO., BUT
ittle used. BROWN HORSE, 15% HANDS HIGH, 8 YEARS old, kind and true in all harness; free from vice.

BASKET WAGON IN GOOD ORDER.

BASKET WAGON IN GOOD ORDER.

Vice. good traveler, free and stylish driver; warranted sound. EXPRESS WAGON IN GOOD ORDER.

EXPRESS WAGON IN GOOD ORDER.

SNOW WHITE PONY, IS HANDS HIGH, KIND AND true in all harmess, free from vice; a good traveler. To all the control of the contr

WANTED-A 3-SPRING DAYTON ROAD WAG-on. Addres . Y 96, Tribane office. LOST AND FOUND.

OST-DOG-A SMALL RAT-COLORED SKY-TER.

Tier, shaggy face and body, bright, black eyes, and
very frisky. Ten dollars paid, and no questions asked.
Address the junitor of the building, 83 Dearborn st. Address the janitor of the building, 32 Dearborn'st.

TOLEN-FROM THE BARN OF J. P. VERMILYA,

Crystal Lake, MoHenry County, III., a span of black
marcs, 7 years old; both have one white hind foot, weigh
het ween 800 and 900 each, pony built. Anybody returning
same, or giving information which will lead to their recovery, will receive 325 reward for return of horses, and \$2
for apprehension of their. J. P. VERMILYA, Crystal
Park, McHeury Co., III. \$100 REWARD-FOR THE GOODS TAKEN ON LIST INCLUDED IN THE GOODS TAKEN ON LIST INCLUDED IN THE GOODS TAKEN ON LIST INCLUDED IN THE GOODS TAKEN ON THE

MUSICAL.

A SPECIAL EARGAIN—A NEW AND MAGNIFIA cent F. C. Lighte, New York, pianoforte, with all the very latest improvements; round corners, carved legs and lyre; cost, a few months since, \$850; for sale, with shool and cover, for \$250. Residence 545 Michiganar.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—A NEW PIANO, most perfect in tone and finish, latest improvements; fully warranted; at 281 Oak-st.

ORGANS AND MELODEONS TUNED AND REpaired and put in first-class order at the Organ Factory, \$31 datinas-at., near Market.

TORY & CAMP, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN pianos and organ; will real instruments during the holidays at wholesale prices. Now is your time to secure a famous Decker, Bradbury, or Story & Camp Piano, or Estey Organ.

Also a large stock of second-hand instruments ranging from \$25 upwards. We sell on installments, or rent, allowing rent to go toward purchase, if desired. Ill Statesh, paar Adams.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER Of assistant or collector, by a young man 18 years old can bring the very best references. Please address it a Tribune office.

Coachmen. Teamsters, &c.
SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A
young man. Apply at 150 Townsend-st.

Miscolianeous.

Nation: understands the business perfectly; can give good references; colored. Address J H, 198 Fourth-av.

STUATION WANTED—AS TRAYELING SALESman in the wholessle liquor trade through Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, and Utah. by an experienced salesman naving a large trade in the above territory. Would engage for 1st January. Address P & Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG LADY TO O do general housework. Apply at No. 762 S. Schuller.

CITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL IN A
D private family, or to do light work, sewing, and braiding; best of references. Apply at 88 South Sangamon-st. ing; best of references. Apply at 88 South Sangamon SITUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN GIRL IN Sangal private family; reference given. Please cal for two days at 635 Carroll-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR AN ORPHAN GIRL
D aged M, to do light work or take care of children. Ad
drass P 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE
D middle-aged girl to do second work in a private famiby. Inquire at 538 South Haisted-st. SITUATION WANTED FOR A GOOD SWEDE Spirit for general housework; is a tip top worker and good habits. Apply at 92l State st. CITUATIONS WANTED BY TWO GOOD GIRLS to do second work in a private family. Call Friday and Saturday at 200 West Monroe-st. SITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO GIRLS, ONE to do kitchen work and one to do second work or take care of children. Call at 336 Couldge-at, Thirteenth-place. SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL WHO thoroughly understands cooking, washing, and iron-ing, Inquire at 33 Park-av. ing, inquire at 33 Park-ay.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SEO

ond work and help with sewing in a private family.

Apply for two days at 133 North Market-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS FINishing dressmaker. Address PS, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKEE;

understands her business thoroughly; will give perfect satisfaction and references if required. Address DRESSMAKER, 56 West Chicago-av.

Employment Agents. SITUATION WANTED-FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office and laundry, 80 Milwaukee-av. BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOE A for sale at a great bargain, with building and ground case; is situated in a first-class location; building and lease only \$1,200. Apply at once to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block. A STEAM SIRUP REFINERY, FOR SALE FOR A FIRST-CLASS SALOON WITH STOCK, FIX-A tures, three poll-tables, and one billiard-table, for sale, or exchange for real estate. Call at 113 Milwaukee-av., or 76 West Chio-xi. BUSINESS INTERESTS SOLD. PARTNERSHIPS negotiated. Grocery, drug, and other stores for sale and exchange. Good openings. KIMBALL & CO., 107 Clark at.

Drug STORE FOR SALE, ESTABLISHED SEVEN years, in good location in this city; by invoice, two-thirds cash. Address V 100, Tribune office. tunids cash. Address V 100. Tribune office.

I OLNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP AT ALTON.
In, for sale, in perfect running order, combietely
squippes and the sale of the s

POUR BOWLING-ALLEYS FOR SALE AT A BAR gain, are stored new and can be laid down at any place desired. Inquire at 40 South Water-st. FIRST-CLASS SALOON FOR SALE, IN BEST LOment.

Hardware and Stove Business for Sale
stock inside \$5,000, all new; half real estate or livery
business; balance cash. Address Y \$6, Tribune office. MEAT MARKET AND GROCERY STORE FOR chance. Location, Robey-st. and Carroll-av. ONE OF THE BEST BUSINESS OPENINGS IN Obicago for sale will take part in good Chicago real exists; invoice, \$11,600. Give full description of what you will atchange. O 30, Tribune office. you will axchange. O 20, Tribune office.

DARR CHANGE—DRUG STORS FOR SALE—GOOD

Deprescription trade; population of city 10,000; rapidit
increasing; capital required about \$5.000; the store is
centrally located; rent \$600; handsomely fitted up; fixtures belong to the store; amount of business done, 15.

drug per yea; no points and oils. For particulars, address
in Chicago, E. Burnham, Son & Co., and Sliss & Torro; TOCK, GOOD WILL, AND MACHINERY OF A

D specialty manufacturing business for sale; business pays \$2,000 per month; price \$9,000; \$1,500 cash, balance no not property. A splendid chance for investment Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & OO., 154 LaSalle-st. Otts Block. Oth Biock.

CALOONS—TWO SALOONS FOR SALE, BOTH IS

A I locations; rent paid for one for two years, and only
\$12.56 per month for the other. Call for particulars (afternoons only) at \$7 East Randolph-5. WILL SELL OR TRADE A COMPLETE STOCE of human hair goods and store fixtures, all first-class. X %, Tribune office.

WILL THE TWO GENTS, WHO LOOKED AT stock of goods, 1073 West Madison-st., Tuesday and Wadnesday, call there again, or at 26?

FINANCIAL. Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE-FURNITURE FOR BRICK. APply at 24d and 246 West Polk-at.

TO EXCHANGE—A NO. 1 FLOURING MILL AT
Waspun, Was; has the State Prison contract of Wis-D F FISKE Room 11 Otis Bloc M ONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854. OMALL LOANS MADE ON ALL KINDS OF COLSterals, furniture, &c. B. H. KILBOURN & CO.,
Room 14, 145 Clarkest.

TO LOAN-MONEY, FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
I upon improved city property, at current rates. Firstclass purchase-money mortgages wanted. J. D. HARVKY, 95 Washington-st. TO LOAN-WH DESIRE APPLICATIONS OF a good inside property. Cash in hand, and can close at once amounts to suit. H. OSBORN 2 SON, 128 La-TO LOAN-\$6,000 IN SUMS OF \$2,000 ON IMPROV-ed or unimproved city property at 10 per cent. DAN-IEL N. BANH, Room 6 Ons Block. The dorumin proved city property at 10 per cent. DANIEL N. BASH, Room 60 the Blook.

WE HAVE CASH IN HAND TO PURCHASE

WE HAVE CASH IN HAND TO PURCHASE

TO THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE

LONG EBRO., 72 East Washington-st.

C10 TO \$1.000 INVESTED IN STOCKS AND GOLD

TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, 2 Wall-st., New York,

C250 TO LOAN FOR 3 YEARS, AT 10 PER

MARSH, 102 Washington-st.

C1 200 TO LOAN FOR 3 YRARS, AT 10 PER

TURNER & MARSH, 102 Washington-st.

C2 200 TO LOAN FOR 3 YRARS, AT 10 PER

TURNER & MARSH, 102 Washington-st.

C3 200 TO LOAN FOR 3 YRARS, AT 10 PER

STORM STATE OF THE STATE OF

\$15.000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT, AT 16 MAN & JACKSON, 35 Portland Block, southeast corner Washington and Dearborn sts.

MISCELLANEOUS. A CHANGE TO GET A NEW SET OF FURSA New set Iyar, French seal, mink, or marten, \$18.
Handsome set mink furs, \$15 to \$25.
Elegant sealiskin seal, \$20.
New and stylish seal sacque, \$25.
Extra quality seal-akin set for \$25.
Choice and elegant mink sets, \$25 to \$40.
All warranted new and perfect, first-class goods.
Residence 545 Michigan-sv., north of Stateenth-st.

DVERTISERS WHO DESIRE TO REAGH EDUIN-

A DVERTISERS WHO DESIRE TO REACH COUN-try readers can do so in the best, and cheapest man-net by using one or more sections of Kelloge's Great New-paper Lists. Apply to A. N. KELLOGG, 78 Jackson st. A LL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of all kinds by sending to JONAS GELDER'S Loan Office. & State-st. LL GOCD CAST-OFF CLOTHING BOUGHT AT
A the highest price by JONAS A. DRIELSMAN, by
South Clark st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.
A CCOUNTANT-BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED.
A complicated accounts adjusted, by an expert of 25
years' experience. Address WEBB, Room 1, 188 Rass
Madison-st. Madison-et.

(ASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, pamphiets, rags, metals, bottles, &c., at PETTI-BONK'S, 285, 286, and 289 Fifth-av. Stock called for is any part of the city, free.

(ATARRH - A SURR CURE, AT 189 EAST MADIson-et., Room 7. Costs nothing for trial.

(PASHIONABLE DRESSMAKING AND ALL KINDS of needlework. 197 Milwakee-av., ap-tairs.

WANTED-PERSONS HAVING A SHOWCASE TO rout, please address R 8, Tribons office. WANTED A SMALL TEST GAS-METER; MUST be in good order. Apply at McGinley's gas-flaure store, 154 Wells-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM \$3,000 TO \$44,000; a good salesman having the above capital can obtain an interest in a good-paying exablished wholesale business. Address W 26, Taibune office. DARTNER WANTED-A FEW HUNDRED DOI iara will buy half interest in a genteel cash busined paying \$400 monthly. 127 Clark-st., Room 45. PARTNER WANTED—WITH \$500 CASH IN A VERY profitable and legitimate business that will pay \$500 per mouth. Apply at 198 LaSalle-st., basement.

TOR SALE-RID YOUR HOUSES OF THE LOATH-t some codynach while they infest your warm rooms, by using Oakley's Cockrosch Exterminator, warranted. Contract taken. Call on or address ARTHUR OAK-LEY, 630 State-st. COR SALE 20 OR 30 FRET OF OFFICE-RAIL cheap. J. S. GOULD, 126 Dearborn-st., Room 15.

NFORMATION WANTED OF ELIZABETH TOOK of Was last seen in Bowmanville, town of Jefferson on the 26d of November. Small-sized, blue ayes. Short gray hair, no teeth in front; 51 years old. Information of the Contral Police Station will be thankfully as

FOR SALE OR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF CHICAGO Tribune for six months, ending June 30, 1874. Address CX, Tribune office.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

1875.

BAYES OF SUBSCRIPTION (PATABLE IN ADVANCE).

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Daily, delivered, Sunday sacepted, 25 cents per Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago,

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

CHICAGO MUSEUM-Monroe sireet, between Der M'VICKER'S THEATRE Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Edwin Bootl

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE-Clark street, opposite Sperman House, Kelly & Leon's Minstrels. "The Black Stains."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Haisted street, between Mat son and Monroe. Engagement of Tony Denier's Panto nime-Troupe. "Jack and the Beanstalk."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE-Randolph street, bet

TURNER HALL. West Twelfth street. Lecture tobart Collyer. Subject: "The Relations of the Gasan-Americans to America and Native Americans."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

RNTAL LODGE, No. 28, A. F. and A. M .- Ha LaSalle-st. Annual communication this (Friday at 7% o'clock for business, election of officers for ing year, and payment of dues. It is hoped and every member will be present. By order of the E. N. TUCKER, Sec'y.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS.-THERE no subject which should more engress attention than a purity of the preparations which are used in flavoring to various compounds propared for the human stomach, tractive Extracts are prepared from fruits of the best ality, and are highly concentrated.

We have sold Burnett's flavorings for years, sell was acclusive. The very best in the country.—Stanton have sold Burnett's cooking extracts upwards of ive years. Always found them standard and reliable."

ale by good grocers and druggists. INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIRD PAGE—City, Suburban, and Country Real Retate, To Rents, Wants, Business Chances, Hurses and Carriagos, Agents Wanted, Musical, etc., etc. SEVENTH PAGE—Amusements, Periodicals, Win-ter Resorts, Occan Steamships, Railroad Time-Table,

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, December 18, 1874.

Philadelphia is a letter to Mayor STOKELY threatening him and other city officials with

Common people will admire the audacity of the Indianapolis man who has begun suit for \$40,000 damages against his mother-inlaw, alleging that he has sustained injury to nount through the alienation of his wife's affections.

Mr. Dawes deserves the thanks of the ountry for introducing in Congress yesterday a bill to restore the import duties on tea and coffee. We have already given our reasons for desiring a tax of this nature. It is the most economical, the most productive, and the least burdensome tax that could be

The Legislature of Mississippi assembled resterday in special session. Gov. AMES' essage is very imperfectly reported by the Associated Press agent at Jackson, who aptrustworthy. No confidence should be placed

The statement that there is want of harmony in the Chicago delegation to Congress erning the appointment of Mr. Cochrane to be Supervising Architect will cause some surprise in this city. The Chicago delegation now consists of Mr. WARD and Mr. FARWELL.

JOHN B. RICE, Representative in Congres from the First Illinois District, died yesterday. A sketch of his life will be found else where in this paper. We have only to say in this place that by the death of Mr. RICE Chi cago loses an esteemed citizen and the coun try an able and incorruptible law-maker. His family and immediate friends will have the

GEORGE WASHINGTON, JOHN ADAMS, BENJ MIN FRANKLIN, JOHN JAY, and the rest of then will be gratified, if they are aware of the fact, by the announcement that "The managers of the Monmouth Park Association ave resolved to celebrate the contennial of American Independence by the offer of purse of \$5,000, for all ages, in races of four nile heats, and have sent special notices t all the great race-horse owners in the coun bry." Patriotic horses will please take notice

Mr. HUBLBUT has been authorized by the House Committee on Railroads and Canals to report his bill for a narrow-gauge railroad be tween the East and the West. The Fort St. Philip and the Hennepin Canal schemes have en approved, and the James River folly has been put on one side. Congress will no probably venture to pass any transportation bill which contemplates the expenditure of arge sums of money, and the mere discussion of such bills is not wise.

The secession speech of Dr. GARNETT at the reinterment of the Confederate dead in Springs Cemetery was noticed at the time of its delivery in our telegraphic dispatches as a most incendiary and danger utterance. This morning we print ious extracts from it, and invite the attenthereto of all citizens who are inclined to support the Democratic party. It is but one of many indications of the truth, which we have been at some pains to enforce in these ans lately, that the fundamental idea of eracy tends to the subversion of our

Gov. OSBORNE, of Kansas, has sent to the editor of THE TRIBUNE a special dispatch in hich he sets forth the condition of the starvpeople in the western part of the State. es their wants. He estimates that are 20,000 destitute people in Kansas. It is carcely possible for us to enforce by any words at our command the appeals which have already been made in this behalf; a mere nt of the facts ought to be sufficient to elicit a hearty and generous response from all to whom the words of Gov. Osbobne are sed. Such a statement is made in an rtiels preliminary to the Governor's dispatch.

The Chicago produce markets were irregalar yesterday, with more doing. Messpork was active, and 10@20c per brl higher, closing steady at \$19.12 1-2 cash, and \$19.45 for y. Lard was active, and 15@20c per 60 the higher, closing weak at \$13.00@18.10

for short ribs, and 95-8c for short clears. Highwines were quiet and steady, at 97c per gallon. Flour was dull and weak. Wheat was more active and 3-4c lower, closing firm at 87 3-4c cash, and 88 1-4c for January. Corn was relatively active and irregular, closing at 77@77 1-4c for No. 2, 72 3-4c seller May, and 66 1-4c for new No. 2. Oats were moderately active and 1-2e lower, closing at 53c cash, and 52 3-4c for January. Rye was quiet and firmer, at 95@95 1-2c. Barley was dull and easier, closing at \$1.21 for January, and \$1.22 for February. Hogs were more active and higher, selling at \$6.50@7.00 for common to choice. Cattle were steady. Sheep ruled

weak and lower. The amendment to the District of Columbia bill offered vesterday by Senator Morton, which proposes to give the people of the District the right of suffrage, will strike most people, we venture to say, as pernicious and langerous. There was some justice in allowing residents of the District to rote so long as they pretended to pay the expenses of the Municipal Government. But if they saddle the General Government with their debts, and make it responsible for future expenditures on account of the District, they ought to be content without the ballot. The plan of having the nation fill the purse while the District holds the strings is simple and unique; but it has objectionable features.

Information has come to us that on the Rock Island, and some of the other railroads of this city, the delivery of grain directly from the car is prohibited, except with the permission of the owners of the elevator or elevators which handle the grain of the road. This permission, we understand, is only granted upon payment of a royalty of some two cents a bushel. If this is true, there is only one way in which the practice can be properly characterized. It is simply blackmail, - nothing more nor less. The idea is abhorrent to all notions of justice, that a man who hires a car of a railroad. and pays his money for it, shall not be permitted to unload it when it arrives at its destination without paying extra for the privilege. It is contrary to law and justice and morals. It is a system of extortion that is not the less outrageous because it is petty. It ought to be denounced and resisted by every consignee of grain in Chicago upon whom it is practiced. No old contract between the railroad companies and elevators can be quoted in justification. There is no justification for it. It is an outrage which the people should not tolerate a moment.

THE RESULT OF HONEST MONEY.

The issues and principles involved in the financial questions of the day are illustrated by the difference between trade, commerce, and prosperity, as shown in the Dominion of Canada and in the Pacific States of the Union on the one hand, and in the other

States of the Union on the other. From the beginning, California, Oregon, and Nevada have rejected the paper money of the Government as the standard of values. They have sternly adhered to constitutional money, and never permitted the false standard to be recognized. Even at the first, when greenbacks were at par, and were everywhere else accepted without question. California refused to receive them except as a commedity, and the wisdom of pears to be a violent partisan and utterly un- this policy has been shown every day since then. When greenbacks declined, it made no difference in California; there, business was done on the real-money basis, and it made no difference how high or how low the paper money might get, it in no wise disturbed the business of California. When a man there sold property for a thousand dollars, he sold it for a thousand dollars real money; and when a man contracted a debt for a thousand ars, he promised and expected to pay a like sum in gold. The standard of values remained unchanged; there was no declining one way to-day and another way to-morrow The dollar was always a dollar, -no more, and no less. There was no gambling or speculation in the value of the money. There was, no bulling the market to make gold high, or bearing it to make gold low. Gold never changed. So many ounces represented so many dollars,-no more or less one day than sympathy of the entire community in their af-fliction. nized as money, and were never accepted ex cept at their market value in gold. When greenbacks were worth 60 cents in gold, they were accepted as equal in value to 60 cents, and no more. That system has prevailed in the Pacific States from the beginning to this time. The results are obvious.

A year ago, when the panic passed over the United States as a destructive blast, destroying wealth, sweeping away the accumulation of years, and leaving in its train an unprecedented annihilation of credit, industry, and production, the Pacific States were untouched. They had not dabbled in the unclean things. They had not erected a paper standard as variable as the wind. The panic found them buying and selling and keeping accounts in dollars, and not with fluctuating and uncertain and irredeemable paper. They did busi ness in money, and not with protested promises. They dealt with property at its value in money, and not fictitious values founded upon bets as to the value of greenbacks at a future day. They hed no margins invested in the chances of the rise and fall of paper; they dealt exclusively with real values in real money. There was no collapse there, because there was no speculation or gambling in the money invested. There was no shrinkage of values be cause of the shrinkage of money. money of California remained unchanged, and the property representing like money knew no shrinkage. While the banks of the rest of the country closed their doors, and even the savings banks refused. for want even of depreciated paper, to pay their depositors, the banks of California were undisturbed, paying all demands in coin. The year has gone by, and a hundred thousand mechanics of Pennsylvania have been turned away from the closed mines, mills, and workshops, and while all over the country labor has been employed at half wages or half time, the industries of California have been undisturbed, and the savings banks of that State have on deposit \$63,000,000,—a sum equal to the capital in the National Banks of New York City, and exceeding that of all the National Banks in Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, and Pittsburg combined: While the National Banks of San Francisco have a capital of two millions and a half, the commercial banks, organized under the State law and doing business on a gold basis, have a capital of \$48,000,000. There has been no panic, no disturbance, no prostration; there has been continued increase of production, of general wealth, of commercial prosperity, and all because California has never done business on a paper | he had better start his third party forthwith.

have in like manner retained the coin standard of values

Let any one compare these results with that produced by the twelve years' substitution of a fictitious standard of values in place of a real one. Here are the debtor class vehemently protesting against any improvement in the currency. They say that when they contracted this debt, or bought this property, money was worth 55, 60, or 65 cents on the dollar; now that money is worth 88 cents,—an increase of their debt of from 20 to 30 cents on the dollar; to make that money worth par will be to add 25 to 45 per cent to the amount or their debts. American statesmen are proclaiming that the only just remedy is to prevent that currency reaching par, and to put it back to 60 cents on the dollar, thus making money "cheap and plenty." In California, money is abundant. Capital in any quantity is to be found there, because an investment in California is a safe one. A dollar invested remains a dollar to the end ; it is in no danger of being reduced by an act of Congress, or rendered valueless by the failure of a gambling stock bank or a specu-

lative railroad company.

Shall the condition of affairs that has prevailed in California be made general throughout the country, or shall we make our wretched, fluctuating paper money perpetual? Shall we go on as we have done, until capital will refuse investments not secured by coin collaterals, and the presentation of a greenback will be met with a refusal to sell? There are other uses for money than to pay taxes. There are other uses for money than to pay debts with. Money is wanted to carry on production, to give employment to labor, and to purchase raw materials. When these suspend, there will be but little use for taxes, and debts will pass away with the annihilation of the credit system. The money the ountry needs is not depreciated paper; that has lost the confidence of capital. What we want is honest accounting and honest payment, and these can only be had by the substitution of honest money for the present paper, and of real dollars for the counterfeits.

FRANK SPEECH ABOUT FRANKING It seems that the franking abuse has only been scotched, not killed. It apparently has as many lives as a generation of cats or a claim against the Treasury. We are sorry to see that Mr. G. F. HOAR is one of the three advocates for the restoration of the fraud. His motives are unquestionably good, but his position as third fiddler to the precious duo of MAYNARD and KELLEY is unworthy of the man. It is a most amazing argument that is made for the right of franking. The deficiency in the Post-Office revenues has increased during the year since franking was abolished. Therefore, cry Kel-LEY and MAYNARD, the abolition of franking s the cause of the increased deficiency. In other words, the Post-Office Department, by easing to carry mail-matter free, has lost ney! This wondrous paradox must be left to Kelley to explain. It is sheer, utter nonsense. The Department has saved the expense of carrying tons of unpaid matter, and as lost the receipts from that matter. As those receipts were nil, it has lost nothing. Its saving, then, is so much clear gain. It is evident that BONAMY PRICE had too much eason for his caustic characterization of the apostle of pig-iron as a lunatic. The causes of the increased deficiency in the Post-Office revenues are clearly stated in Mr. JEWELL's report. They are the extension of necessary mail-routes through the unsettled portions of the country, where the expenditure of a dollar yields a return of only 5 or 10 ceats; the extortionate charges of common carriers the wastefulness of subordinates; the lavish subsidizing of steamship lines, which get \$1 to \$5 for carrying a letter that pays the Missouri Senatorship, and credits him with Court is compelled to grope and guess his Government a few cents; and the great enlargement of the letter-delivery system in all our cities. Some of these causes of deficit are inseparable from the peculiar geographical conditions of the country. Others can be removed; and doubtless will be. The Postmaster-General has already shown an earnest zeal for reform and econ omy. The way to help him economize is

not to make him carry tons of matter free. Messrs. Kelley and Maynard, after shrieking a while over the deficit, and proposing to cure it by increasing the expenses and diminishing the receipts of the Department, opened cry on a new idea. Quoth Kelley: is the people's privilege; I demand it for them; they must have the public documents they wish." MAYNARD echoed the idea. In these few words both men managed to prove themselves arrant demagagues. At present it will cost a constituent just 4 cents to write to his Representative and get a copy of any public document he wishes. If he does not care enough for it to pay this ridiculously small sum, he can get along very well without it. Franking is not the privilege of the peo ple, but the perquisite of the Representative It allows the latter to send copies of a speech which he has spouted to empty benches on a Saturday, and has afterwards studded with bracketed "laughter," "applause," "proonged cheers," "tremendous cheering, 'cries of 'Go on,'" etc., broadcast over his district. Shiftless constituents use them to light the fire, and thrifty constituents sell them to the tinman by the pound. The perquisite further allows the Congressman to be cheaply generous by swamping the libraries of his district with ponderous "pub. doc's," printed and delivered without costing him a ent,-and never read. The frivolou youth who frequent the libraries prefer light literature to the report of TOMKINS. Consul at Terra del Fuego, on the Patagonian tariff. The penurious law-maker can also frank his week's wash home and inclose a frank to prepay its return. When an lection is at hand he can secure two or three housand of his signatures at Washington to be used in distributing party-pamphhlets at the cost of the nation. Nay, he can even sell his autographs for use as postage-stamps. and has been known to do so. There is a legend of a Congressman who franked his norses and carriage to Washington. It is not wholly impossible that the story has truth in it. This is the real nature of that privilege of the people," about which KEL-LEY and MAYNARD prate. The first of these men is a demagogue, and the second i like unto him. Keller has been threatening to leave the Republican party, but has suc ceeded in scaring nobody. Nobody sobbed, "Sweet WILLIAM, stay." In fact, the people who took any notice whatever of Keller's oluster expressed a cheerful readiness to see him go. He wishes the Republican party to

ruin the country by taxing the many for the

benefit of the few, and by forcing worthless

shinplasters by the billion upon the people.

all her trade the money employed by the civ- lived his usefulness. He lags superfluous on ilized world. What is true of California is the stage, displaying a fine faculty for getequally true of Nevada and Oregon, which ting on the wrong side of every question. His advocacy of the Civil-Rights foolishness has almost destroyed the Republican party in Tennessee. His Congressional career fortunately ends next March. When one of the two has been taken, it is a pity that the other has been left. Congress must bear

with Kelley two years more. Mr. Garfield's defense of the abolition of franking was too weak. It was only halfhearted. He pleaded for another year's trial of the reform, as if it had partially failed. It has not failed. The attempt to revive franking is merely a faintly-disguised scheme for salary-grabbing. The salary-grab, senior, laid a heavy cross on many Congressmen by putting an "ex" before their whilom titles. and the salary-grab, junior, if persisted in, will do the same thing for many more. The Representatives who are going home to stay, March 5, 1875, cannot afford to hurt their damaged reputations any more; and those who are coming back to Washington a year from now cannot be too careful. A good many of them are on trial. They had better keep their fingers out of the Treasury. The people do not wish the franking abuse restored, and they will mark the men who vote for the repeal of the reform wrung from Congress a year ago.

A PAPER-MONEY STATE. The State of Arkansas, just at this time, is an illustration of the inevitable consequences

of an issue of paper money without any provision for its payment. The KELLEY school of inflationists insist that, so long as greenbacks are backed by the "faith and resources of the nation," and are receivable for taxes, there can be no use for better money. The State of Arkansas has a large funded debt, upon which interest matures every six months : and the State has, in addition, outstanding State scrip, evidence of State indebtedness, which s "based upon the faith and resources" of the State, and is receivable for taxes. This scrip now amounts to a sum equal to three years' revenue of the State. Of course, all taxes are paid in scrip; no money is ever received into the Treasury; all salaries are paid n scrip: everything the State needs has to be paid for in scrip. There being three times as much scrip out as the annual State tax. the demand for scrip falls far below the supply, and scrip is not only depreciated, but is getting lower every day. The nominal expenses of the State are thereby increased. Men will not furnish the State with supplies and take pay at par in scrip. If scrip be worth 40 cents, they allow for a further depreciation, and charge the State \$1.20 in scrip for what could readily be had for 40 cents cash. In this way the issue of scrip is increasing with fearful rapidity. It now requires three pounds of paper scrip to answer the purpose which one pound accomplished at first. In the meantime, the State, having no other revenue than scrip, has no funds with which to pay interest on the bonds, and therefore no interest is paid, and the State is precisely in the financial condition in which the whole country will be placed should the inflation, programme be carried out and the country flooded with an additional issue of paper money "based on the faith and reources of the country," and receivable for all taxes. Already matters have reached that stage when the public exigencies demand that the present outstanding scrip shall be postponed and a new issue of preferred scrip shall be issued, which in time will be also postponed to make room for a new issue of preferred scrip. It is to this condition that any system of inflation adopted by Congress will bring the whole country.

CARL SCHURZ. A Washington dispatch purports to give Senator Schuzz's views on the subject of the Democratic nomination if it were tendered to

How can any man with common sense expect me

him. He is reported as follows:

with my principles, to support the Democratic party? Can I do such a thing with my record,—sacrifice my whole career for the sake of a seat in the Senate? Whether or not Mr. Schuzz actually made this remark to the reporter, we have good reason to believe that it is a fair expression of his sentiments toward the Democratic party. We know that he has not one jot of sympa thy-not one idea in common-with the Bourbon Democracy of Missouri. In fact, his position during the late campaign is sufficient attest of this, if there were no other He acted with the Independents and Republicans as opposed to the Democrats. It was well understood that, if the Republicans and Independents had been successful, he would have been their candidate for the United States Senate; and we sincerely regret, as may the entire Republican party, that the

combination to this end did not succeed. There is not a word nor an act in Mr. SCHURZ's career that can be construed into sympathy with the Democratic party, as faithfully epresented by the Bourbons of Missouri. He differs from them on all the fundamental principles of our Government. They believe n "State Sovereignty"; he does not. They believe in the right of secession; he denies it They are but a lot of poorly-reconstructed Rebels; he is an original Abolitionist. They are naturally and by inheritance "down on the nigger"; he has been the colored man's steadfast friend always. They are reactionists; he is progressive. The two poles are not more opposite than SCHUBZ and the Democracy. And unless indeed, as he says, he were prepared to sacrifice his whole career for the sake of a seat in the Senate, he could not consent to be their candidate. It is not likely, so entirely opposite are they, that the Missouri Bourbons will dream of making him their candidate. That would, indeed, be too severe a punishment for Mr. Schurz's blunder in cutting away from the Republican party,-an insult which ought not to be put upon him.

When CARL SCHURZ first came to this country he was already a Republican. He had given up his native land, the associations of his youth, the things that he must have held most dear, as a sacrifice to his Republican nature. He found here a natural affinity with the movement for the salvation of the Union and the liberation of the slaves. He was identified with the organization of the Republican party, the direct and legitimate successor of the old Party of Liberty. He contended along with the others against frightful odds to achieve its success. He entered the army and fought for the preservation of the Union. He could not strike hands with the Rebels he then opposed. The differences he has had with the leaders of the party in Washington were rather personal than fundamental; they were questions of policy more than principle. We have no doubt now that Mr. Schurz is secretly persuaded that he would have been of greater service to his country if he had fought the jobbers and cor-

quiet and firmer at 63-8c for shoulders, 93-8c standard, and has preserved as the basis of Butter is ready to join. Mannard has out stead of going outside of it; but there is no not compelled to pass upon and deliver to the reason why he should be called before a pub- jury a series of conflicting and misleading lic confessional to acknowledge this. We are also persuaded that when the issues again shape themselves—as they must at the next Presidential election-between Republicans and Democrats, between State Sovereignty and National Sovereignty, between Progression and Bourbonism, Mr. Schurz will be found just where he always stood when these ssues were clearly defined. WRITTEN INSTRUCTIONS.

Very general complaint is made of the prac-tice prevailing in our State courts of requiring the Judge presiding at a jury trial to pass upon written instructions presented to him by counsel, and to give, refuse, or modify them as he may see fit. The evils of this system have been very clearly pointed out by Judge McAllister, and he demands, as a cure, the return to the old system of chargng the jury, or, as it is termed in England, the "summing up of the cause" by the presiding Judge. The tendency of legislation in this State has been to withdraw from the Court any comments upon the evidence, and to confine his instructions simply to the law of the case. By an act approved Jan. 27, 1874, and in force July 1, 1874, it was provided that "the Court in charging the jury shall only instruct as to the law of the case, thus leaving the jury entirely free to reach such conclusions as to the facts as they saw fit, without aid or interference from the

But the practice of which Judge McALLIS-TEB particularly complains, of the Court being called upon to give a series of ingenously contrived and frequently contradictory instructions prepared by the counsel, does not result necessarily from the statute as it now stands, but has grown up from the laziness of Judges unwilling or unable themselves to write such instructions for the jury as the case demands. Sec. 53, Chap. 110, HURD's Statutes, provides that "Hereafter no Judge shall instruct the Petit Jury in any ease, civil or criminal, unless such instructions are reduced to writing." This section does not require the Judge to give merely such instructions as are presented to him by counsel. He may, and indeed he should, himself prepare instructions covering his own view of the entire case, so that the law can be presented to the jury in something like a harmonious and consistent form. It is true that the following section (54) provides that, "When instructions are asked which the Judge cannot give, he shall, on the margin thereof, write the word 'refused,' and such as he approves he shall write on the margin thereof the word given." Under any system of practice, ven that to which Judge McAllister desires us to return, counsel had the right to ask the Court to instruct the jury upon certain points according to counsel's views of the law. If, n a series of instructions prepared by the Court, the points covered by the counsel's equests to instruct were substantially given. the refusal of the particular instruction in the language employed by counsel would not be error. The Supreme Court has repeatedly neld that the refusal to give a particular instruction is not error, provided the substance of the instruction was embodied in one given. And hence, even under our statutes as they now stand, any Judge desirous of giving to the jury an intelligent and coherent view of the law of the whole case can do so, and

should do so. The difficulty is that but very few Judges will attempt to do this; and so thoroughly established has the practice become of the counsel writing all the instructions, that the Judge sits in helpless inanition waiting for the presentation to him of a series of ingeniously-contrived legal conundrums, prepared, in many instances, for the express purpose of misleading the jury and tripping the Court. Through this series of conflicting riddles the way, and when the result is finally reached the jury are left in a condition of the most perplexing muddle.

So completely have the Courts voluntarily

abdicated their proper and legitimate functions that in some districts in the State they do not even read the instructions to the jury, but they are turned over to the counsel for the respective parties and by them read. To call the series of legal propositions the "instructions of the Court" is the broadest possible farce. Written by counsel, they might as well be read by counsel. The Court is supposed to have looked them over, and ffixed to them his imprimatur, but they give at best only mere glimpses of the law of the ease and those glimpses are from one side. Nothing like an intelligent view of the entire case can possibly be given under this most vicious system. But it is obvious that the difficulty does not rest in the fact that these instructions are written. It comes from the fact that the Judges do not themselves write them, but are content to take merely such as counsel see fit to furnish them. The old method to which Judge McAllister refers is open to one very serious objection, and no lawyer has ever practiced under that system who has not experienced it. When the time comes to nake up a bill of exceptions under an oral charge to the jury, troubles begin. A careess, a prejudiced, or an obstinate Judgethen has it in his power to substantially deprive the party taking an appeal of all benefits his exceptions. The charge not being in writing, the Court will refuse, having discovered his error, to give it precisely as delivered. The only remedy is by mandamus. What the charge upon the particular point really was, or the exact language in which it was couched, it is frequently impossible and almost always difficult to show. And then, such a Judge as we have described has it in his power to violate every rule of law in his charge, thus inflicting the most serious injustice, and, by refusing to set forth his charge correctly in the bill of exceptions, deprive the injured party of any relief whatever.

As helpless and discouraging as is the apearance of a Judge waiting for the coun o furnish him with the instructions, the spectacle of a willful and dishonest Judge reusing to put into the bill of exceptions the charge which he has actually delivered to the jury is a much more serious one. Moreover, t is a matter of serious doubt whether oral charges to jurors by the Judges of our State Courts would not lead to serious confusion. Instructions thus given would in many cases be carelessly framed and clumsily constructed, and the tendency to error from mere 'slopping over" would be very much greater than if the Judge were compelled to reduce his charge to writing. The proper practic now prevails in the United States Courte By a recent act of Congress, any Judge of that Court may be requested to reduce his charge to the jury to writing, and thus he is compelled to keep a sufficiently to be able to understand it, and to write in-

instructions. The jury receive an intelligent, comprehensive, and coherent statement of the law of the entire case as applied to the facts before them; there is no difficulty in determining what the charge in fact was, inasmuch as it is in writing; and counsel have all the rights which they can possibly require for the protection of the rights and interests of their clients to request the Court to charge or instruct the jury according to their views of the law upon certain points and preserving their exceptions to the refusal of the Court so to charge.

quired to charge the jury in writing, the Judges to write the charge themselves. This would not, as a matter of course, interfere with the privilege of counsel to make such requests to charge as they saw fit ; but these requests should be in writing, and the form of indorsing upon such requests the words 'refused" or "given" might be well dispensed with, as a reference to the written charge of the Court would show whether they had been substantially given or not. The practice of writing their own instructions to the jury will not be at all injurious to our Circuit Judges. It devolves upon them a duty which rightfully belongs to them, and the performance of which they ought not longer to be permitted to evade or avoid. Upon the Court should be rested the responsibility and the sole responsibility of putting into shape the law upon which the jury are expected to act, and the practice of doing this, if it accomplishes nothing more, will certainly improve the standard of judicial literary performances. Accuracy of thought, of knowledge, and expression may thus be gained, which, under the present shiftless method of relying upon the lawyer not only for ideas, but for the language in which to clothe them, our Circuit Judges may never be expected to reach. There will also be certain to follow from such a rule much improvement in the statement of the law. Judges will commit fewer errors when the instructions which they give are prepared by themselves than when they are prepared by counsel and placed before them in a disjointed and fragmentary shape. Jurors will act and be prepared to act, much more intelligently than they now do, and the general in terests of the public will be promoted by the change.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DEBT. We infer that Senator Conkling propose summary disposition of all the bonds of the District of Columbia, and the municipal debts of Washington and Georgetown, by the Government assumption of the obligations which they represent. The telegraphic synopsis of the bill he has recently introduced into the Senate proposes an issue of United States 4 per cent bonds, in an amount not to exceed \$18,000,000, which shall be exchanged dollar for dollar within a year, -we do not think it would require more than a fortnight,-for the bonds and stocks of the District of Columbia and the old debts of Washington and Georgetown. Whether it is intended that the United States Government shall hold the bonds of the District which it thus redeems against the people of the District or not, is not clear. But it is immaterial, since it will amount to the same thing in the end. If these District bonds, are retained, they will never be paid. The District is now virtually bankrupt. For the United States Government to fund and pay off this debt, is simply to add this amount of money to the National indebtedness, release the peo ple of the District, and secure the bondholders payment that would otherwise be exceedingly doubtful. From a recent statement of the Commissioners appointed by the President to investigate the affairs of the District we make up the following statement of their

finances: .\$21,556,798 Total This seems to be a fair statement of the entire indebtedness. From this might possi-

bly be deducted the following items in arriv-

ing at what the Government would assume: Total\$3,955,69 This would leave for the Government to assume:

Total indebtedness......

Mr. Conkling, therefore, in fixing \$18,000,-000 as the limit of the Government issue for this purpose, seems to have made a close estimate in round numbers for wiping out all the obligations of the District, old and new, bonded and unbonded, adjusted and unadjusted, legal and illegal. This Government assumption of the District indebtedness, it will be renembered, is in addition to the annual approoriations made by Congress to the District Fovernment, of which there were nearly three and a half millions given for the current

We presume that Mr. Conkling's bill is based upon the opinion of the Judiciary Committee of the House, given last summer, to the effect that the United States are liable for these debts, since they were contracted through their delegated representatives. But the House bill of last summer contemplated that only an equitable proportion of these debts should be assumed by the General Government, while we cannot help thinking that, under Mr. CONKLING's proposed bill, the entire amount of indebtedness would be assumed. A favorable estimate of the project holds that the Government would only have to pay about \$200,000 a year interest, this being the difference between the per cent on the \$18,000,000 and the amount of interest the Government would be entitled to from the debts taken in exchange. But suppose the Government should receive neither interest nor principal of these District debts? The supposition is not an unreasonable one, considering the present bankrupt condition of the District.

If the United States Government is to undertake to keep the City of Washington and District of Columbia in order, make all their improvements and pay all their debts, the sooner the public knows it the better. If this is true, the Government might have saved many millions of dollars by accepting the situation some years ago, before the gigantic system of improvements was inau-gurated under "Boss" SHEPHERD and his ring of swindlers. The saving would have been made in two ways: (1) By selling Government bonds at par, while the District bonds, owing to their uncertain security, have been sold at a large discount; and (2) by a closer supervision of the public improvements, ereby preventing the extor-tions practiced under the Washington Board ruptionists within the Republican party in- telligently concerning it at its close. He is of Public Works. It is impossible, of course,

to estimate with any definiteness the smound of money that would have been saved to the Government in this way, but out of the \$18. 000,000 it is now proposed to assume, and the appropriations made heretofore, it is likely nat the same improvements could have been made at from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000 less The interests of economy now suggest on

of two things: 1. If the Government i liable for all improvements in the District la the Government make them directly through its own agents, and pay for them in cash or its own bonds, for the future. As to the debts already incurred, let the Government ssume only a fair apportionment, and take assume only a rair apportionment, and take up District bonds at the rate the holders paid The system of instructions as now pursued for them. 2. If not this, then let the ques should be abolished, and Judges should be retion seriously be considered whether it will not be more profitable to remove the Capital to some city in the West-St. Louis still seems to hanker after it-which can under take to do its own municipal improvements and pay its own municipal debts. We should say, af a guess, that \$18,000,000 would pay the ex penses of the removal. We do not care to gr over the arguments for and against the removal of the Capital, but we will say this: The country cannot afford a repetition of either the er. travagance or the disgrace of these Washing. ton improvements, and the old system must be abandoned altogether. Not only this, but the General Government must assume but fair proportion, if any, of the District debt. and exchange bonds worth par only at a rate that shall be equal to the amount actually paid for District bonds. The exchange of bonds, after the manner proposed, we can only regard as a sweeping assumption of the entire indebtedness, against which the whole country will protest.

> Gen. SHALER has reached his fourth report. The suggestions which he has made hitherto, if adopted, would double the expenses of the Fire Department of the city, and now comes the following: A fire-alarm telegraph for a city as large as Chicago

A nre-earm telegraph for a city as large as Chicage should embrace:

1. A distribution of signal boxes from one to three blocks apart, connected with the central office, and disposed upon the lines, so that no two contigues boxes, or two of any three boxes, are upon the same circuit.

circuit.

2. Independent alarm circuits, connecting the extral office with the headquarters of the battallons, company quarters, and police stations, having quiex-acting gong instruments.

3. Independent circuits for striking the tower belt, with a slower movement than those striking the gong in company quarters.

4. Independent lines connecting the lookouts with the central office and with each other, with Monas key and small ball instruments in each look.

alions.

6. A MORSE key and instrument in each company puarters for transmitting signals.

7. Necessary machinery, batteries, etc., at the central mice for working the lines.

This would involve an outlay, it is estimated. of \$100,000, and would then require \$10,000 to \$20,000 per year to keep it running. What does Gen. SHALEB think we are made of Does he fancy Chicago has SHABON'S bonanza to draw upon, and that the tax-payers of the city are Souza DB CABRALA whose wives and daughters blaze with liamonds like headlights of locomotives? At the rate the General is going with his recmmendations, Chicago would need the wealth of Boston, New York, and Philadel phia combined to carry out his plans; and when carried out, they would only provide for extinguishing fires, not preventing them. This point has not yet occurred to the Gen eral in his auriferous proclamations, and ye it should be the starting-point in the reform he is trying to work out.

Chief-Justice Daly (not the elongated and im pressionable manager) has given his decision upon the Sunday-amusement question which agitated New York so long. The opinion was given in the case of ADOLPH MUENDORFFIN O an application for injunction to restrain the Police Commissioners from interfering with per Judge Daly, declares adversely to the thes manager and the ungodly world at large. act under which the Police Commissi ceeded, he held entirely constitutional. It had permitted on Sunday; but in such countries all manner of servile work was equally per mitted. In all States of the Union however, as well as in the country from which our institutions were derived, no such practic existed. By long-established usage, moreove in this country and in Great Britain, the theatre had been closed upon Sundays, and this custom was so universally observed that until one or to theatrical managers violated it, a few years ago statutory enactment was deemed unr The objection that the law was unconstitu because its subject was not expressed in the title An act to preserve public peace and order of the first day of the week, commonly called Sun-day," did not hold. But does it not strike the reader that what would upset the peace an order of one day would as effectually that of the day preceding or following?

The Union League of Philadelphia is an er ganization composed of the leading Republicans of that city, and numbers over 1,600 members. During the War it was noted for the tone which pervaded it and the good it did during a very eventful period of our history. Within the past few years it has lost much of its political character, but as a social organi it appears to be in a flourishing condition. receipts for the past year amounted \$130,155. The League, however, seemed to be divided somewhat upon the question of retaining its political and patriotic associations. The more recently admitted members who had not been identified with its War history, desired to make a change The result was that, at the annual election of officers, the supporters of the "members' ticket passed a resolution declaring their inter tion to elect officers free from any pol and upon this platform elected their Pres by an insignificant majority. The Preside elected was Mr. John P. Verree; the Vice-President J. Gillingham Fell, who was President and President P from 1865 to 1868; E. C. KNIGHT, ADOLPS BORIE, and CHARLES E. SMITH. The list of Di rectors includes many of the best known bu-ness and professional men of the Quaker City.

There can be no doubt that the Saratogs ination would give a great deal to be the truth of an item which crept into our co of railroad news, to the effect that the falls & Ohio Railroad had joined the combins There are railroad men who would eat hear meals and sleep more calmly if such a commation could be made. Unfortunately for it the item was incorrect, and should not have peared in The TRIBUNE. There is no four time for the real time of the real time of the real time. tion for it, and it is not likely to be true. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has too good a the by remaining outside to risk its reputation being found in such company. It holds it good thing only as long as it remains independent, and the interests of the road and Chica are too closely identified to permit of its profit traitor. traitor, even if it so desired. There is no de ger, however. All the canards that the ring ma-set flying will not budge their rival an isch. This is what the officers of the road say, and Chicago is content to believe them.

There has been a "little onpless Kansas. When the District Court met at Po-Scott, two legal gentlemen were on time, east to represent the blind goddess. Judges STEW to represent the blind goddess.

ART and BAWDEN were both pres the signal. When the Sheriff made his appearance they both started for the chair. The distance was short, but Stawars was losing ground

by a happy inspiration he cried: "She he court!" and, before his disgusted a could say "I object," the court was ras of no use to appeal to the Sheriff. ntelligent person had already been ind Bawden was compelled to abide lelay by appealing to the Supreme Cou

PERSONAL.

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Two months ago the Rev. Mr. Vogel, of Spring. N. Y., aged 75, married Mrs. J. aged 80, and possessed of fabulous wealth old man has suddenly become a widowe more, and a rich one this time.

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three days ago, once made an effort to t the Canadian Houses of Parliament and hundreds in cold blood. On the Pacific c was "universally known and respected." Dr. Kenealy's unbridled tendency to everybody who did not agree with him th

claimant was Sir Roger Tichborne, has sioned his expulsion from the English Bar years ago he was made a Queen's Couns Uriah Clark and Julia Hubbard are tra and exposing the mysteries of Vermont unism. Somebody should immediately that Hermann does not shoot watches out

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but at present pastor of the Coliseum Church of New Orleans. Here is a chance for Hammond to disc his bogus "converted prize-fighter" and e a real one. His name is Bendigo; he d lectures in England, and, according to the

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Bill Smoot, of Pike County, Ga., says hereby announce myself as a candidate for rener of your County. I do this because lieve the Sivil Rites bill will pass Congress, the offis will be worth something. People laffed at it heretofore; but, as it's going worth something this time, I hope every won't be pitchin' into me for it."-Loui

Henry Wells and family, of Buffalo, were the Palmer Hotel yesterday. Mr. Wells in third expressman in the United States Harnden having been the first, and Mr. Adams the second), and was the original fector of the American Express line wer Albany. He was formerly President of Company, and is the oldest Director the Re and his family are en route for Califo where they will spend the winter.

The success of Josephine White is not dental. She borrowed money on fictitions a fity, was ably defended, and acquitted; said by her lawyer for fees, and so won his miration by beating him that he made her partner, and now they are ready to outwit world. The fire of genius will not long renunder a bushel. It burns through, and there's trendle. there's trouble. Another victim of the Great Fire of '71

Passed away, and was consigned to a tom Graceland yesterday. William E. Reming now of Negaunee, Mich., was living at No White street when the fire swept over the and his wife, Annie Gardner Remington, bing ill at the time. She was o pelled to arise from a sick-bed and to the prairie in the northwestern par the city for safety, in company with son of about 2 years old. The expe as followed by consumption, and after a and patient suffering, she died Tuesday, a mother's house, No. 32 Congress Park. She sister of J. H. Huyck, Esq., a large manu turer in the city, who, in company with brothers, acted as pall-bearers at the function Rev. Summer Ellis performed the services. which were atrikingly impressive and appriate. Mrs. Remington was an estimable I and her loss is deeply mourned by many frie

definiteness the amount have been saved to the way, but out of the \$18, posed to assume, and the heretofore, it is likely ements could have been ements could have been 000 to \$10,000,000 less onomy now suggest one
If the Government is
ments in the District, let
the them directly through pay for them in cash or the future. As to the ed, let the Government this, then let the ques-nsidered whether it will e to remove the Capital West-St. Louis still er it-which can under ,000 would pay the exwill say this: The country sgrace of these Washing. nd the old system must ther. Not only this, but y, of the District debt orth par only at a rate onds. The exchange of anner proposed, we can ainst which the whole

reached his fourth rens which he has made , would double the ex-Department of the city, following : for a city as large as Chicago

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locky the mother of the Gracchi did not know it, or she might have tried to emulate Her Majesty. Minister Schenck has to attend the weddings of all Americans in England. He never before appreciated the matrimonial proclivities of his countrymen and countrywomen. Baron Rothschild is the 'bus-driver's friend.

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King Kalakaua is said to have been deeply impressed with the degree to which Americans are inbued with the spirit of their republican instiutions when he heard himself addressed by one of Omaha's chief municipal officers as "Mr. Ling," during his short halt in that city.

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Benry Wells and family, of Buffalo, were at he Palmer Hotel yesterday. Mr. Wells is the hird expressman in the United States (Mr. Baroden having been the first, and Mr. Alvin nd), and was the original proector of the American Express line west of Attany. He was formerly President of that Company, and is the oldest Director thereof.

here they will spend the winter. The success of Josephine White is not acci mal. She borrowed money on fictitious secuad by her lawyer for fees, and so won his ad-tition by beating him that he made her his cone, and now they are ready to outwit the wid. The fire of genius will not long remain der a bushel. It burns through, and then

Loother victim of the Great Fire of '71 has and away, and was consigned to a tomb at of Negaunee, Mich., was living at No. 26 street when the fire swept over the city, wife, Annie Gardner Remington, was at the time. She was comto arise from a sick-bed and fly prairie in the northwestern part of ty for safety, in company with a son of about 2 years old. The exposure followed by consumption, and after a long patient suffering, she died Tuesday, at her house, No. 32 Congress Park. She was er of J. H. Huyck, Esq., a large manufacin the city, who, in company with five were strikingly impressive and appro-Mrs. Remington was an estimable lady,

House is deeply mourned by many friends.

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Land, Saratoga; W. C. Nash, Rochester; James,

Mikusukee; J. M. Fowier, Lafayette, Ird.

Land, J. Land, Land,

J. B. RICE.

His Death at Norfolk Yes terday.

Cause of His Protracted and Fatal Illness.

History of His Career as Actor and Manager.

Reminiscences of Early Theatrical Days in Chicago.

His Political Career.

Yesterday morning a dispatch was received here requesting all the members of the family of the Hon. J. B. Rice at present in the city to hasten to his side if they wished to see him alive; the telegaam stated that he was failing rapidly, and that he could live but a few days at the furthest. In obedience to this melancholy message, his daughters and sons-in-law left for Norfolk in the afternoon. Hardly an hour had elapsed after their departure when telegram came, stating that Mr. Rice had died at half-past 5 o'clock at the house of his son-in-law, Mr. Kimball, on Freeman street, where he was stopping with his wife. The family will, however, continue on their journey, and will probably meet the remains of their father at Richmond, whence they will be brought to this city.

ORIGIN OF HIS SICKNESS. When Mr. Rice came home at the expiration of the last session of Congress his face was almost as ruddy, his step as firm, and his general health apparently as good, as in his earlier years. He was a man of admirable constitution, who, during a long and busy life, had been almost ignorant of the meaning of the word sickness. Yet these outward signs of wellbeing were deceptive; the constant confinement incident to Congressional duties, which he performed with rare faithfulness, had told upon a man whose previous habits of life had been so active and energetic. The hot weather of a climate to which he had been a stranger since his boyhood, together with the change in food and water, produced a chronic diarrhea, which he neglected to check in its early stages.

When he grew worse, and demanded medical treatment, instead of returning home, or going to some Northern water-ing-place, he left Washington only to ing-place, he left Washington only to go to Norfolk. He exchanged a place which was hot for one which was infinitely hotter, and though he improved somewhat, it was due more to the cessation of labor than to the change of climate. His reason for selecting Norfolk was that one of his daughters was married to J. P. Kimbail, an Engineer in the navy, who was

AFTER HIS RETURN. Soon after his return to Chicago, he went to the residence of his son-in-law, George L. Dunlap, Esq., at Geneva Lake, hoping that in that genial spot he might regain his fading strength. But the disease had fastened itself too strongly upon him, and his whole summer was a succession of slight gains, always followed by still severer attacks. As the warm he felt compelled to withdraw from the political contest grew warm. he felt compelled to withdraw from the political arens and to renounce his claims for that renomination which would otherwise have been unanimously tendered him. When the Convention met on the 20th of October, a letter was read from him in which he adverted to his was read from him in which he adverted to his failing health and withdrew his name as a candidate. A month ago, as the weather grew colder.

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RETURNED TO NORFOLK,
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A slight improvement was followed by a relapse,
which prevented him from going to Washington. The disease and loaders and loaders. of the bowels set in, which proved fatal in a few hours, and the gental gentleman, the ac-complished actor, the honest and faithful public officer, died far from his old home, from the peo-ple who loved and honored him, but ministered to by the affectionate hands of his wife, and by the daughter at whose house he was staping.

HIS EARLY LIFE.

John Blake Rice was born in the village of
Easton, Talbot County, Maryland, in 1809. His father was a shoemaker, and he learned that trade, devoting his attention especially to women's shoes. It is not known how long he worked at this humble calling, nor is it certain that he might not have stuck to the is it certain that he might not have stuck to the last many years longer, and the whole current of his life have run in a different channel, but for an accidental circumstance something in this wise: The manager of a Baltimore theatre, John Clemens by name, while surolling along one of the streets of the Maryland metropolis one day, overheard a rich musical voice trolling out a song inside a shoemaker's shop. He stopped and listened for a moment and then passed on hou inside a snoemaker's snop. He stopped and instend for a moment, and then passed on, but the voice impressed him as unusually fine, and, with an eye for talent of all kinds, he made it convenient soon atter to drop in at the shoeshop, and find out the possessor of the fine baritone. After a brief negotiation the voing shoemaker was energied as a chorister in young shoemaker was engaged as a chorister in Clemens' Theatre, and it was there the stage-life of John B. Rice began. This was in 1836. The following year found him a member of the company of the

pany of the

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,

Philadelphia, where he was engaged for "singing parts"—that is, he was a member of the chorus, and occasionally was on for a song between acts. While in Philadelphia he married Miss Mary Ann Warren, daughter of the old manager and actor, William Warren, long since deceased, and sister of William Warren, the celebrated comedian of the Boston Museum. Miss Warren was then playing southertte parts at Miss Warren was then playing soutrette parts at the Walnut Street Theatre. Mr. Rice subse-quently went to Albany, N. Y., where he opened the

That undertaking, however, proved a failure, and he became associated with Henry T. Meech, the proprietor of the Albany Museum. He remained there four or five years as manager, and thence went to Buffalo, where he joined the company of the Eagle Street Theatre, under the management of Dean & McKinney. He succeeded these gentlemen as manager, having as his low comedian William Warren, and Mrs. Dan Marble, since deceased. It was at the Eagle Street Theatre in Buffalo, and under Mr. Rice's management, that Dan Marble made his first great hit as a comedian, in the play of "Sam Patch," written by a Buffalo lawyer; and it was also here that Charlotte Cushman, then a giddy young lady of 21 or 22, land one of here or west streamers as the property of the supersystems. NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE. lawyer; and it was also here that Charlotte Cushman, then a giddy young lady of 21 or 22, played one of her very first star engagements. The orchestra leader was LeBrun, who now resides in Chicago with his son, J. A. LeBrun, of the Recorder's office, The old Eagle Street enterprise succeeded but moderately in a financial way, and the manager concluded to give it up and

Early in 1847 he went to Milwaukee, then a pretentious rival of Chicago, and there managed a theatre for a time. But his ambition and observation were not limited to the narrow confines of the vilage by the lake. Casting his eve in the direction of Chicago, he ascertained that a Canal Convention, that was an age of canals, was to be held. tion—that was an age of canals—was to be held here in July of that year, 1847. It was to be a great affair, and delegates from all parts of the United States were to be here and discuss the United States were to be here and discuss the question of cheap transportation. It occurred to Manager Rice to seize the occasion and turn it to account. The Milwaukee theatre was abandoned, and, with such capital and credit as he could command, he came to Chicago and put up a wooden theatre on Randolph street, between Dearborn and State streets. He had calculated rightly, the Capal Covention, brought a

a wooden theatre on handoph sties, between Dearborn and State streets. He had calculated rightly; the Canal Convention brought a large number of strangers to the city, and the theatre made money rapidly. One night, when the Manverse Opera Company were producing "Somnambula," the wooden structure burned down. Le Brun, the veteran orchestra leader, who was then serving in that capacity, tells of A WELL-KNOWN CHICAGO LAWYER who had come to the opera in a state of slight inebriation. He had gone to sleep during the performance, and only awoke after the theatre had caught fire and the audience were hurrying out. Mr. Rice had first announced that there was no danger, and a moment later had advised the people to vacante "quietly but rapidly." All this the sleeping limb of the law heard nothing of, and when he did awake the Sames had the steep of the state of the rear and at the

stage. Supposing this to be a part of the scenic effect, he expressed his approval most enthusiastically declaring it to be "an excellent imitation." He was ultimately assured of its reality, and got out of the house none too soon. The fire occurred on the 30th of July, 1850, the loss being \$4,000, and the insurance \$2,000.

insurance \$2,000.

THE FIRE ORIGINATED
in a shapty on the opposite side of the alley in
the rear, and the audience hearing the alarm
were somewhat frightened. Mr. Rice, not aware
of the exact locality of the conflagration, thought
there was no necessity for fear. Accordingly he
approached the footlights and addressed his patrons somewhat in this manner. ons somewhat in this manner: "LADIES AND GENTLEMEN : Be quiet : he quiet

you will never be in danger until I sm. I guard your interests as well as my own. Sit down."

Just then some one whispered to him from the wing, "Mr. Rice, the theatre is on fire."

Turning to the crowd, who felt somewhat more secure on account of his assurances of safety, he said.

he said:

"Ladies and gentlemen. Get out of here just as quick as God will let you."

The warning was heeded promptly, and in less than half an hour the theatre and nearly a block of adjacent buildings was in ashes. of adjacent buildings was in ashes.

In those days it was difficult to get stars, since

In those days it was difficult to get stars, since their terms were too large, and hence stock actors were almost wholly depended upon. Mr. Rice was an excellent manager, and on several occasions showed his versatility as an actor. He was remarkably self-possessed, and whenever any of his company were unable to play, on account of sickness or from any other cause, rather than change the bill or close the house, he would in his own person, usually playing the character as well or better than the actor would have done.

One night, while McFarland was leading man, "Othello" was billed. The main-stay of the piece failed to report, or rather was unable to show himself on account of being intoxicated. His condition was not known until the curtain was about to be rung up, and the company was in a quandary. Mr. Rice, however, was equal to the emergency; he donned Othello's robes, and played the first two acts with great satisfaction to the anglesce. By that time McFarland had played the first two acts with great satisfaction to the audience. By that time McFarland had become sufficiently sober to be presentable, and he waded through the other three acts. On another occasion, Ned Harris, the leading man, threw up his er gagement one afternoon suddenly, and, imagining the bill would have to be changed or the house closed, went worked the archivest to large it his alcovery the mong the audience to laugh in his sleeve at the among the audience to laugh in his sleeve at the manager's distress. He, too, was mistaken: "Roland" had been announced, and it was performed with Mr. Rice in the leading character. The first "star" introduced to the Chicago public under his management was Edwin Forrest, who appeared as Jack Cade, June 15, 1847. Two months after the destruction of the wooden theatre on Randolph street, Mr. Rice

A LOT ON DEARBORN STREET. the present site of Rice's Block, -80x80 feet, and in the month following (Sept. 10) the foundation for a new theatre was laid. It was opened Feb. 3, 1851, with a programme which embraced 'Star-Spangled Banner," as address written by B. F. Taylor, and sooken by Mrs. Rice, "Love in Humble Life," "Captain of the Watch," and "Dumb-Bells."

This theatre would seem to have paid much better than the old one, for in the subsequent years "stars" of the first magnitude

played within its walls. Charlotte Cushman was the first most prominent one, she opening in the "Stranger" on the 29th and playing farewell appearance, being tendeled a compli mentary benefit. He, however, returned March 10, 1852, for a short engagement. On July 13, 1853, at the close of the season, Mr. Rice had a benefit, appearing in the characer of Airian Truman.

10 October, 1853, Mr. McVicker reappeared,

and was installed as stage manager. At this time John R. Walsh, now Manager of the Western News Company, was the ticket-collector at the door, and John McNally, afterwards a weliknown newsdealer, was Treasurer.
At the close of the season, Jan. 21, 1853, Mr.
Rice had another benefit; and on Feb. 7,
1854, Mr. McVicker was the recipient of a benefit, at which seven lots on the West side, not fafrom Union Park, were distributed as prizes, the

tickets being \$5 each. On the 30th of December of the same year Mr. McVicker had his "farewell benefit," Mr. McFarland taking his place as manager.

From this time on Mr. Rice conducted his these two years more entitled by the stars of the theatre very succeesfully, presenting such stars as Maggie Mitchell, Couldock, Chanfrau, Hackett, Lola Montez, John Brougham, and Mr. Hackett, Lola Montez, John Brougham, and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wallack.
On the 5th of February, 1857, McVicker opened his theatre on Madison street. This new addition proved more attractive than the old "Chicago Theatre," and Mr. Rice, having accumulated considerable wealth, decided to RETHE FROM THE BUSINESS.
His management practically ended Nov. 27, 1857, when the server to be the product of the production of the content to be the server.

when the season closed; but he leased the building to McFarland, who opened with the "Corscan Brothers. This venture was not very successful, and, other theatres having spring in the city. Mr. Rice determined to utilize his property by turning it into business. ness places. This was done, the building was occupied as stores and offices, until 1871, when it was destroyed in the great fire. A substantial structure was erected on the site the following year, and is known as "Rice's Bock,"—a monument of his enterprise and faith in the future of his loved city.

After abandoning the theatre, Mr. Rice devotable mediate in the improvement of his real each himself to the improvement of his real each

After abandoning the theatre, air, ince devoted himself to the improvement of his real estate, of which he had acquired large quantities. The theatre was converted into stores. John McNaily, the ex-treasurer, opened his bookstore there, and a billiard-saloon occupied the remainder of the lower floor.

Although a prominent and active citizen almost from the day of his acrival here, and a warm Republican from the day of the organization of Republican from the day of the organization of that party, Mr. Rice took no part in political life, so far as office-holding was concerned, until 1865, when he was nominated as the candidate of the "Union Party" for Mayor, in opposition to F. C. Sherman. Notwithstanding the popularity of the latter, Mr. Rice received 11,000 votes to 5,000 for his opponent. In 1867 he was renominated by acclamation, and again defeated Mr. Sherman by a crushing majority. When his term of office expired in the fall of 1869, he refused to be a candidate for a position which successive charter amendments had shorn of all its power and honor, and which left its incumbent a mere nonentity. His two administrations were singularly fortunate. There were no jobs in the Council, and no complaints of indifference on the part of the Mayor. As presiding officer of the Council, he was in all respects the best that uncontrollable body has ever had, and none of the scenes which have since disgraced it could have occurred during his government. He took an active part in every detail of the city affairs, and was thoroughly conversant with all its necessities. bat party. Mr. Rice took no part in political

From 1869 to 1872 he took no active part in From 1869 to 1872 he took no active part in politics, but, in the fall of the latter year, when the Republicans of the new First Congressional District wanted a candidate he was the man on whom all eyes were turned, and he was unanimously elected as the representative of his party. He was chosen over Judge Otis by an immense majority, swellen by his own personal strength, and went to Weshington to discharge his new duties, bearing with him the same conscientious determination to fulfill the high functions of his office that he had displayed in other and less important positions. His record in Congress is well known. tions. His record in Congress is well known. A new member, busied in learning details, he had few opportunities of displaying the real ability which was in him; but when he spoke and acted, it was always to the satisfaction of his constituents. On the financial questions which came up at the last session his record was peculiarly consistent and sound. By his associates, attracted by his kindly nature and genial disposition, he was loved and respected.

By his death, which occurred in almost the prime of his life, the First Congressional District has lost its first Representative, the city one of its best citizens, and his family a kind and affectionate father. had few opportunities of displaying the real

affectionate father.

Mr. Rice's family consisted of one son and five daughters. His boy enlisted early in the War, and was killed at Chicamauga, Tenn., Sept. 19, 1865, while in command of Company A, of the Eighty-ninth Illinois Volunteers. His daughters, all of whom are living, are married to James W. Odell, of the firm of Flint, Thompson & Co.; William S. Smith, Assistant Cashier of the Third National; Orson Smith, Cashier of the Corn Exchange National; George L. Dunlap, former General Superintendent of the Northwestern Road, and J. P. Kimball, of the Navy.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 17.—Abner Turner, better known as "Uncle Ab," a noted turfman,

died in this city yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Madison, Wis., Dec. 17 .- The wife of Justice Cole, of the Supreme Court, a most estimable lady, died this afternoon. She has been an invalid for many years, and confined to her bed for SMOKE AND ASHES.

Loss by the Madison Street Fire Yesterday Morning \$40,000.

List of the Losers and the Amount of Their Insurance.

Fires Elsewhere.

IN CHICAGO. MADISON STREET.
The large frame block at the southeast corner of Madison and Throop treets was totally de stroved by fire vesterday morning. The alarn was given at 2:50 o'clock, from Box 316, and just as the firemen were closing their ball. The fire had been burning in the interior of the structure evidently for about twenty minutes before Officer Duffy, who gave the alarm, discovered it. The building was two stories in height in the central portion, and the eastern and western ends were a story higher. The block included Nos. 428 to 438. The fire originated in No. 430, and was first seen by Dr. J. T. Quirk, who arose at 2:30 o'clock, and saw the stairway on fire, from a knot-hole in his apartments over store No. 428. He immediately arrowed the immediately arrowed the immediately and they had barely time. ments over store No. 428. He immediately aroused the immates, and they had barely time to escape with their lives, being compelled to run into the street en dishabille. The firemen responded promotly, and, notwithstanding the building was wrapped in flames, and bid fair to envelop the adjoining large frame building on Madison street and the frame houses on Throop, they succeeded in confining the first to Madison street and the frame houses on Throop, they succeeded in confining the fire to the block where it originated. They had scarcely reached the spot when the western end of the building was blown down with great force by an explosion of hot air which had become confined in the attic. Mr. Dickie, an occupant of the third floor of No. 438, was coming down the lower stairway when the crash occurred, and was thrown violently down to the sidewalk and severely injured. It was reported that a woman and child were burned but ported that a woman and child were burned, but the report was false. Mr. Dickie was the only person burt, though it was feared when the ex-plosion occurred that others were in the ruins. Nearly all the occupants lost their personal ef-fects, and but little was saved from the stores. The fire was reflected luridly against the cloudy heavens, and attracted hundreds of

people to witness it.
S. B. McCormick, of No. 419 West Morroe street, was the owner of the burned building. He stated a girl said that a woman in No. 430 arose just previous to the fire, and soon after-ward discovered the clothes in a closet in flames, and ran out, after a vain endeavor to quench the fire.

The entire loss will reach \$40,000, and is only

partially covered by insurance.

Mr. McCormick valued the building at \$20,000, and has an insurance of \$7,800, as follows: Western, of Toronto, \$2,600; Traders' of Chi-Dr. W. P. Pyke occupied part of No. 438 as a drug-store, and J. T. Lanferty the other half as a jewelry store. The former also used the second floor as a dwelling. His loss is \$6,000, including a valuable library. He has an insurance of \$3,000. Mr. Lanferty's loss as \$90,000, and library. eluding a valuable library. He has an insurance of \$3,000. Mr. Lanferty's loss is \$300, and inurance \$200 in the Pennsylvania Company.

Mr. Dickie occupied the third floor, and lost all is household property, valued at several hunded dollars. The first floor of No. 436 was unoccupied. E.

L. Brownley occupied the second floor as a dwelling, and lost all his effects. He was not in-George Crane, a cigar and toy dealer, occupied No. 434. His loss is \$500; uninsured.
Max Kanter used the store No. 430 as a dressmaking establishment, and Mrs. Harvey occupied the second floor as a dwelling. Both partied the second floor as a dwelling. Both par-ties lost everything, and have no msurance. William Howell occupied No. 428 as a furni-ture store. His loss is \$1,500, and he has no in-surance. George Palmer occupied the second floor and Dr. Quirk the third; they lost all their effects and baven't any msurance. This is the third time the last-named gentleman has been a sufferer by fire. He was burned out in the great fires of '71 and '74. The occupants of adjoining buildings were pre-pared to remove their effects, and did in some instances.

stances. It was rumored that the sufferers by this fire were going to prosecute the city because of the alleged tardiness of the firemen in reaching the place, they having been at the ball at the time, but it could be traced to no reliable source. The alarm was not turned in until exactly 2:55 o'clock, when Box 316 was struck, and the firemen answered quickly. The men who were at the ball were not on duty at the time, those only attending who were excused for the night, and there is only one allowed to leave

each company at a time. A still alarm of fire was turned in at 8:58 last Clark street, calling a fire-alarm through the American District Telegraph Company. Capt. Bulwinsle, as usual, responded promptly. No

amage.

A boy carelessly threw a lighted match against a broom in Lipman's pawn store, on the north-west corner of Clark and Monroe streets, about 9 o'clock last evening, and caused a small blaze which resulted in feeching the Fire Patrol appa-

WALLACE STREET. A one-story frame building at the corner of Wallace and McGregor street, owned and occupied by P. & J. Turner as a whip-cord factory, was burned at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The contents of the building were saved. The loss amounted to about \$1,000. The fire originated in the furnace-room.

LITTLE BLAZES. A little daugher of John Tully accidentally set fire to a window-curtain in his dwelling. at No. 199 Maxwell street, last evening at 7:30 o'clock, and caused an alarm from Box 361. No damage resulted.

ELSEWHERE.

RIVERSIDE.
The large brewery of Haas & Powell, at Riverside, was destroyed by fire between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The structure was built of stone and brick, and was 50 by 75 feet in dimensions. There were several frame sheds connected with it. There was no fire-apparatus to aid in staying the flames, and the property was totally burned in a short time. The brewery has not been in operation time. The brewery has not been in operation for the past six weeks. There was a large quantity of beer on hand at the time of the fire. The total loss will reach \$50,000. Messra. Has & Powell received the news of their loss yesterday morning, and immediately left for Riverside. Owing to their absence, fuller particulars could not be obtained, nor the amount of insurance learned. The fire is attributed to incendiarism.

THE BOSTON FIRES_INSURANCE-LOSSES.

The insurance-losses sustained in the late Bos ton fires, as far as given by the local papers of Wednesday, are as follows: D. A. Reed & Co., insured for \$9,300 in the Old Dominion, Hartford, and other companies; Nathaniel O. Hart, \$10,000 in the Narragansett, of Providence; Fairfield, of Norwalk; Northwestern, of Milwankee; Equitable, of Nashville; Fure and Marine, of Providence; City of Providence; and Virst National, of Worcester; W. F. Badger, \$1,000 in the German American, \$1,000 in the Buffalo, \$1,000 in the Amazon, \$1,250 in each of the Manhattan and Orient Companies; Burrill & Bennett, \$1,000 in the Manhattan; the Fancul Hall Company had \$1,500 on Galvin & Currier's building, \$1,000 on the immer of the New England Organ Company, \$1,000 on the machinery in Dexter A. Reed's building; \$1,000 on the machinery in Dexter A. Reed's building; Morton & Chesley, whose loss was \$60,000, had \$30,000 insurance, placed as follows: St. Paul, of Minnesota, \$3,000: Neptune, \$2,500; Hudson, of Jersey City, \$1,000: Bangor, of Bangor, \$1,000; Standard, \$1,000: Equitable, of Providence, \$2,000; Fire Association of Philadelphia, \$2,000; Firemen's, of Boston, \$1,500; Royal, of Liverpool, \$4,000; Brawers', of Milwankee, \$1,500, and Northwestern, \$2,000. Jacob Hittinger, loss \$75,000, insured for \$52,000 in the following offices: Fancuil Hall, \$1,750; Meriden, Conn., \$1,750; Virginia Fire and Marine, \$1,750; Pheenix, Hartford, \$1,750; Lancashire, Eng. \$7,000; Lanar, New York, \$2,500; Fireman's, Boston, \$3,000; Giens Falls, New York, \$2,500; Gommerce, New York, \$2,500; Iraders', Caicago, \$2,500; Gun, Cleveland, \$2,500; Commerce, New York, \$2,500; Newport Fire and Marine, \$2,500; Hanover, New York, \$2,500; Commerce, New York, \$2,500; Newport Fire and Marine, \$2,50 insured for \$9,300 in the Old Dominion, Hartford, and other companies; Nathaniel O. Hart,

which they have an insurance of \$30,750, in the following offices: Queen, \$4,500; Fireman's Fund, San Francisco, \$2,509; Home, New York, \$2,000; Neptune, Boston, \$1,500; Franklin, Boston, \$3,500; Commerce, Albany, \$1,500; Franklin, Philadelphia, \$3,000; North British and Mercantile, \$5,000; Washington, \$3,500; Etua, \$3,750. Scott & Bridges, \$650, in the Phenix of Brooklyn.

AT KANE, PA. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.
EBIE, Pa., Dec. 17.—Six dwelling-houses were
destroyed by fire at Kane, Pa., yesterday. Most of their contents were saved. Five hundred dollars in gold, a watch, and \$300 in paper money belonging to Robert Fitzpatrick were consumed. All the houses burned were the property of Gen. Kane, the founder of the place.

AT WATERFORD, PA. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Erie, Pa., Dec 17.—The grist-mill, with all ontents, at Waterford, owned by L. G. Brother ton, was burned last night. Three thousand dollars worth of new machinery had just been put in. Total loss about \$8,000; insurance small.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 17.—The foundry and planing-mill of E. A. Jones & Son, at Vernon, Mich., was burned about 2 o'clock this morning. The loss is \$9,000, without insurance.

KATIE KING.

Complete Exposure of the Philadelphia Spiritualistic Fraud.

She Makes a Full Confession to a Newspaper Reporter.

Robert Dale Owen's Reasons for Withdrawing Confidence.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17 .- The Philadelphia Inquirer of to-morrow will contain a full expose of the Katie King swindle, the facts having been obtained from a gentleman who uncarthed the fraud. He traced the supposed Katie to a boarding-house, and after to confess the deception she had been practicing, and to produce the gauzy dresses she wore at the manifestations. The production of the latter, with a large quantity of jewelry, etc., that had been presented to Katie at the seances, induced Robert Dale Owen and Dr. Childs, two leading Spiritualists of this city, to publish and repudiate the swindle.

OWEN VS. "KING."

OWEN VS. "KING."

From the Phitadelphia Bulletin.

Circumstunial evidence, which I have just obtained, induces me to withdraw the assurances which I have heretofore given of my confidence in the genuine character of certain manifestations presented last summer, in my presence, through Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Holmes. ROBERT DALE OWEN.

Philadelphia, Dec. 6, 1874.

Learning that Mr. Robert Dale Owen had affixed his signature to the letter quoted above, our representative called upon him and had the our representative called upon him and had the following interview:

Reporter—What are your grounds for this withdrawal of confidence?

Mr. Owen—Understand me; I do not make

any accusation, but simply do not wish to give rise to any confidence in these manifestations. Myself and friends have every reason to believe that the manifestations of last summer were what they were represented to be, but the "Katte King" lately shown us is not the same. Reporter—In what way does she differ—in facial remediate the way.

facial respects or otherwise?

Mr. Oven—The latest "Katie King" differs in Mr. Oken—The lates: "Ante king unless he both face and form. She is shorter than the "Katie King" we saw last summer. Let me say to you that upon the return of the Rolmeses the "Katie King" of last summer reappeared to us and said, not in the words I am about to use, but to the same purport, that she had been but to the same purport, that she had been advanced in the spirit world, and it would be more difficult for her to appear in the fature. After that there was a break of about three weeks, when "Katie King" again appeared, but my friends and myseif look upon her as a begus one. Of course you will understand that the "dark circle" manifestations were continued, but in these I have little interest. I don't care for these ring, and other manifestations.

Mr. Owen—As I have said, I never has to youch for anything that I cannot thoroughly authenticate; had I not so strongly indorsed the manifestations I would have said nothing. My suspicions were first aroused, and those of my triends, by the difnothing. My suspicions were first aroused, and those of my triends, by the difference in the forms and faces of the "Katie King." The arrangement of the cabinet did not satisfy me, and I so stated to the Holmeses. I requested that the cabinet be placed on casters, so that it could be moved to any part of the room, and also that it be thrown ones for examination. Now while they did not any part of the room, and also that it be thrown open for examination. Now, while they did not refuse to do this, they neglected to accede to my request, which amounted to the same thing.

Mr. Owen then described the proximity of the cabinet to a window (that had been boarded up) and a door, and stated that the arrangement might have allowed of traps. He further stated that they are writing the letter runningle above he that before writing the letter published above he called on the Holmese and advised them that he was not absolutely satisfied with their manner of conducting their seances. In the case of their Ninth street seances Dr. Child, myself, and some others, took down a partition that there existed, and had a practical builder to aid us, but found and had a practical bullear to said us, out round nothing to shake our belief. I said to the Holmeses that the placing of the cabinet on casters would dispel all suspicion, yet they did not accept the idea. Again, Dr. Child, who went with them in search of several houses, found two that seemed admirably suited to the purpose, but these did not meet the ideas of the Holmeses, who complained of the rent and some other matters. Dr. Child, you will understand, was just as much interested in freeing the man-ifestations of all suspicious surroundings as my-

Reporter—Do you think the Holmeses would Practice a fraud?

Mr. Owen—I repeat, I do not make any accusation, but certainly none could better do it than they. Failing to produce the original "Katie King," they might be led to produce a bogus

Reporter—Will this discovery hurt the cause

Reporter—Will this discovery hurt the cause of Spiritualism?

Mr. Owen—Oh, not at all. It is merely the failure of one experiment; that is all.

Reporter—Who is "Katic King"?

Mr. Owen—That I cannot answer. Dr. Child has published a letter which he believes came through her, but it must be taken with a few grains of allowance. I am never in favor of accepting anything of the kind without corroborative evidence.

Mr. Owen concluded the interview by stating that he had been informed by some friends that the Holmes were willing to accept the suggestion he had made, which he (Mr. O.) hoped was true. The matter these friends intend following up, but for the present Mr. Owen desires to withdraw all that he has said in the way of vouching for the correctness of the manifestations.

INDIANA'S SHAME.

The Practical Results of Buskirk's Decision — Twenty-Five Colored School-Children Turned Into the Streets — No School-Privileges Al-

lowed Them.
Indianapolis (Dec. 10) Correspondence of the Cincinnat Indianapolis (Dec. 10) Correspondence of the Cincinnatis Gazette.

A special dispatch from Terre Haute has already briefly informed the Gazette readers of the outrage perpetrated at Brazil, Clay County, on Wednesdoy last, by the dismissal of about twenty-tive colored children from the public schools. This morning, on the arrival of the Vandalia train, I met a gentleman from that place who gave me a few additional particulars of the affair. It seems that, some time before the late election, the question was raised as to the propriety of longer permitting the children of colored parents to attend the public schools. Little attention was paid to the matter at first, the better class of citizens, who are above the "negro prejudice," supposing that it would very soon drop out of sight. But the influx of colored miners, who displaced the Irish and German strikers and fault-inders, had a tendency to squate all questions pertaining to negro rights and privileges, and very soon the Trustees of the Brazil schools announced the intention of compelling the colored children to dissocutions their attendance upon the public

achools. This created deep and intense feeling for a time, and the execution of the announcement was suspended. Between twenty-five and thirty colored scholars were in attendance, and several of them conspicuous for their application and eagerness to acquire an education. In one of the lower grades two little boys were always at the head of their class, and none of them manifested a quarrelsome disposition, or a desire to assert their rights under the Fifteenth Amendment, by imposing upon such of their white schoolmates as happened to be inferior in muscular development. With one exception the teachers showed a willingness to instruct them, and seemed to take a pride in disproving the old fozy idea of negro inferiority by showing what a colored child could accomplish when properly trained and disciplined.

No sooner, however, was the Buskirk decision rendered than the question was again raised. Democrats, bankrupt miners, and a few mossecovered Reoublicans who voted the Whig ticket in 1854, joined in one prolonged howl for the expulsion of the "niggers," demanding prompt obedience of the school authorities. The Trustees, Messes. Dillon W. Bridges, E. S. Hussey, and William Torbert, did not hesitate to comply. An order was promulgated, instructing Supt. Wilkinson to inform the teachers of the respective departments that they must dismiss their colored scholars, My informant stated that Mr. Wilkinson at first peremptorily refused to obey the order, but subsequently acquiesced to save his position. A majority of the teachers complied under protest, and one of them, Jennie Worthington, through sympathy for the little ones, declared her inability to send those home who attended her department. "How can I order that bright-eyed little fellow never to return to this school?" she said, pointing to an intelligent-looking boy 12 years of age, who was one of her smartest and bost scholars. The Superintendent relieved her of the embarrasment. The little fellow, with tears in his eves begged to remain again and again, he wa

ing the instruction which the State Constitution guarantees to its citizens.

"The better class of people," said my informant, "are thoroughly indignant, and will demand the restoration of the children. If this is denied, we intend compelling the Trustees to furnish separate schools and good teachers, and will then await the action of the United States Supreme Court in the case which will be taken

will then await the action of the United States Supreme Court in the case, which will be taken before it, on appeal from the Buskirk decision."

"Has Hussey shown any symptoms heretofore of being unfriendly to the colored race?" I asked again.

"On several occasions," answered my informant. "He pretends that it is necessary to wage war upon the negro in order for the Republicans to retain their ascendency in Clay County. The county has been very close for several vears, but until this fall we have managed to keep ahead. The miners, for the most part, have been with us. But after the strike, negroes were imported to take the place of those formerly engaged in the work, and this has set them all against us. Hussey is a politician of the demagogue order. the wors, and this has set them all against us. Hussey is a politician of the demagogue order, and I presume he thought that if he yielded to the clamor of the ignorant, prejudiced mob, which demanded the expulsion of the colored children, he would make capital for himself and party. But his policy is a short-sighted one. He has raised up a host of opponents, and made the better class of people his personal enemies for his shameful conduct. He deserves to be condemned and denounced by every respectable.

ondemned and denounced by every respectable paper and person in the country."

My friend spoke out the sentiments which doubtless are uppermost in the mind of every citizen in Brazil who is sufficiently intelligent to anderstand the gross outrage and insult which Bridges, Hussey, and Torbert have offered to orniges, naisely, and Torbert have directly to every lover of natural justice. There is no law, nor any Supreme Court decision for that matter, to justify their conduct, though it is clearly the outgrowth of the now famous Buskirk decision. The act of May 13, 1869, provides for the education of colored whilten on court torms with tion of colored children on equal terms with white children, and, even if they had de-sired to carry out the Court's decision to the letter, there is no reason why the children should have been expelled until provision was made for their education in separate schools. A few weeks more of mixed schools would certainly have worked no contemps time. have worked no contamination. It is clear, therefore, that the course pursued is of the most absurd as well as most unjustifiable character, and shows the authors of it to be men worthy of

all the censure which my friend would have them receive.

I have met few people, and no Republicans, tontinued, but in these I have little interest. I don't care for these ring and other manifestations. Although I am inclined to believe them genuine, yet they never interested me. What I am interested in is the materialization of spirits to materialize themselves?

Reporter—What led you to suspect that the "Katie King" of to-day is not the one you saw last summer?

Mr. Owen—As I have said, I never like to Mr. Owen—As I have said, I never like to Mr. Owen—As I have said, I never like to Mr. Owen—As I have said, I never like to Mr. Owen—As I have said, I never like to Mr. Owen—As I have said, I never like to Mr. Owen—As I have said, I never like to Mr. Owen—As I have said, I never like to Mr. Owen—As I have said, I never like to Mr. Owen—As I have said, I never like to Mr. Owen—As I have said, I never like to Mr. Owen—As I have said, I never like to Mr. Owen—As I have said, I never like to Mr. Owen—As I have said, I never like to Mr. Owen—As I have like in the mreceive.

I have met few people, and no Republicans, who do not regard Judge Buskirk's late decision, in the Carter-Carey case, as unjust, unwarranted, and sadly behind the times. Two of the ablest lawyers in this city, who have had nothing to do with the case, but who have carefully eramined the decision, believe it to be weak and untenable. Mr. Gened, will carry it to the United States Supreme Court, even if it is necessary to pay all the expenses himself. It is not said the material suprementation of the careful suprementation of the careful suprement of the careful suprementation o sary to pay all the expenses himself. It is not likely, however, that the colored people of Indianapolis, of whom there are several thousand, will allow him to go uppaid. But he is not the man, when fighting for a principle, to stop and ask whether they will do so or not.

Indianapolis City warrants are selling at 98

CLOAKS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

HOLIDAY TRADE.

J.B. Shay,

84 & 86 State-st.,

Have purchased, expressly for the Holiday Trade,

Which are fully 25 per cent cheaper than we sold the same styles earlier

in the season.

Good Beaver Cloaks from \$4 to \$8. All-Wool Beaver Cloaks from \$9 to \$14. Elegantly Trimmed Cloaks from \$15 to \$22 Handsome Imported Cleaks from \$22 to \$35

These goods are very appropriate for Holiday Gifts.

SEWING MACHINES. BEAUTIFUL AND USEFUL.

Portable family Sewing Machine—the most desirable of any—will not get out of order. Single or Double Thread. The only machine that can be used without injury to the health. A portable treadle attachment can be had at an additional expense of only 5 which can be worked with less exertion, by one foot, that any other machine can by the use of two; the movement ment can be flat at an additional expense of only 5, which can be worked with less screttion, by one foot, than any other machine can by the use of two: the movement of treadle being only two inches—four to six being ordinarily required.
Diploma awarded November, 1873; Medial awarded November, 1874, by the American Institute.
Don's buy a machine until you have secalt.

BECKWITH S. M. CO. Chicago: 231 Wabash-av.

SILKS, &c. IMMENSE BARGAINS

Black Silks

HOLIDAYS.

SIMPSON, NORWELL

Announce that they have placed on their counters a magnificent assortment of

BLACK SILKS All the celebrated makes, including the world-renowned "GUINET," and shall offer unprecedented bargains in all grades. Our

\$1.25, \$1.37 1-2, \$1.50 and \$1.75 Qualities are really splendid goods, and GREAT BARGAINS.

AT \$2 A YARD

CACHEMIRE DE SOIE And would especially invite purchasers to

examine this Silk, as it is the great popular price, and the BEST \$2 SILK ever offered \$2.25, \$2.37 1-2, \$2.50, \$2.75,

and \$3.00 SILKS Are elegant goods, and without doubt extra value at these prices.

At \$3.00 We offer our CACHEMIRE SUBLIME

Extraordinary value and worth \$4 per yard We also offer a few pieces SUPERB SILKS At \$3.25, \$3.50, \$3.75, \$4.00, \$4.50, and \$5.00 per yard, which are magnificent goo and Decided Bargains.

Our stock of COLORED SILKS and CLOAKING VELVETS is complete.

ALL-SILK 28-INCH LYONS VELVET \$8.50 to \$15.00 per yard.

79 and 81 State-st. ATTRACTIVE SALE OF

SILKS! FOR THE

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

HOLIDAY TRADE

Madison and Peoria-sts. Having determined to close out their present stock of Silks in BRIGHT COLORS and EVENING SHADES before Jan. 1, 1875, have

goods to the uniform price of

marked down a large line of these

CLOAKS \$1.50 per Yard. These goods are the richest Lyons Gros Grains, 24 inches wide, many of them being the regular \$3.50 quality. The colors are choice shades of Lavender, Lilac, Pearl, Drab, Blue, Ponceau, Cardinal Red, Ruby, Garnet, and Lava, and are beyond question the cheapest goods ever offered here. Also, special bargains in Black

"IT PAYS TO TRADE ON THE

WEST SIDE." NEW ALBUM OF MUSIC.

W.W.KIMBALLSTATE-ST., CORNER ADAMS. \$1.00

ENTIRELY NEW SELECTION.



41 PIECES OF MUSIC.

MISCELLANEOUS. NOTICE.

The stockholders of the Illinois California Silver Ming g Company are notified that a meeting will be held to company's office. No. 2 Franklinest, Calesge, or sturday, Jan. 18, 1815, at 2 o'click p. m., to raise mong continue work. JOHN MASON LOOMIS, See'y.

FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 17.

The movement in financial circles was light in al directions to-day.

The rate of New York exchange remains firm at 50c premium to shipping rates between banks. Customers, however, get it at par, as usual, although the banks must furnish it at a loss.

The orders from the country banks for exthange were lighter than yesterday.

The movement of currency to the country was somewhat heavier, though the fight between the country and the city on the price of pork still

ountry and the city on the price of pork still inues, and acts against large shipments of hogs hither. The receipts of currency continuing the though they average more than the ship

The demand for loans is not pressing. Ther is no anxiety on the part of lenders to increas their operations, as a good business is not be lieved to be distant, but the market is unques tionably easier. Loans for sixty and ninety day have been made on satisfactory collaterals at per cent; the regular rate is 10 per cent to cus tomers; outside borrowers obtain concession according to circumstances. Street rates are @18 per cent; real-estate loans are 8@10 pe

The clearings were \$4,000,000.

BONDS AND GOLD.	
Preston, Kean & Co. quote:	
Buying.	Setting.
United States 6s of '81 12014	120%
United States 5-20s of '62 11214	113
United States 5-20s of 164	315
United States 5-20s of 64	117
United States 5-20s of '65	119%
	12017
5-20s of '67-Jan. and July 120	120 %
5-20s of '63-Jan. and July 119%	
10-408 114	114 %
United States new 5s of '81 112%	118%
United States currency 6s, ex. int., 116%	116%
Gold (full weight): 111	111%
Gold exchange 111	11136
Sterling, sixty days' sight,	48534
Sterling, sight	49014
Caple transfers	492
Chicago City 78 99 16 & int	
Cook County 78 99 & int	
Illinois 10 per cent school-bonds	
West Chicago park-bonds	93& int

The Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad Company have negotiated \$1,200,000 of their consolidated sinking fund mortgage bonds, proceeds to be applied to the payment of third mortgage bonds due May 1, 1875; and they also give notice that they are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New York, all of the said third mortgage bonds on and after Dec. 15, at

third mortgage bonds on and after Dec. 15, at par and interest to date of presentation, at any time before maturing.

DIVIDENDS.

The Directors of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, payable Jan. 15 next.

The National Trust Company of New York have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, payable Jan. 2 next.

The United States Mortgage Company will pay, Jan. 2, an ad interim dividend of 3½ per cent.

The coupons due Jan. 1, 1875, on the real-setate mortgage bonds regotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after Jan. 2 at the office of the Company, No. 52 William street.

At a recent meeting of the Directors of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway

At a recent meeting of the Directors of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway Company, it was unanimously resolved that the financial embarrassment of the Company could best be settled by some funding plan. No details were settled on, but the President and Executive Committee were instructed it to use every effort to influence the bondholders, and also the floating-debt creditors, to accept some satisfactory funding proposition which will give such temporary relief to the corporation and prevent the vacrifice of its valuable property and privileges, to the great injury of its creditors and stockholders."

FOREIGN COINS.

FOREIGN COINS.

FOREIGN COINS.

H. J. Christoph & Co., Bankers, 75 South

Clark street, quote foreign coins in gold:

Clark street, quote foreign coins in gold:
GOLD.

Victoria sovereign, 485; X thalers, 785; 20
mark, 472; 20 francs, 385; X guilders, 390.

SILVER.

Mexican dollars, 100; 5 francs, 92; French
crowns, 100; Prussian thaler, 70; English silver,
478; American half-dollars, 94½; Spanish dollars, 98c; francs, 18½; Germau crowns, 100;
guilders, 39; species, 102; American quarterdollars, 94½.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Money firm early in the day at 3@5, but later became easier, and closed at 3@34. Prime mercantile paper, 6@7%.
Sterling quiet and sleady, with a tendency to dulluces: 4344@4344 for long bills, and Gold opened and closed at 1111/2, with a few

transactions in the interim as low as 111%. Carrying rate 1 per cent; borrowing, 1, 3, and flat.

Clearings, \$39,000,000.
Customs receipts, \$114,000.
Governments firm. Railroads opened strong and higher, and closed firm. The principal transactions were in Chicago & Northwestern consolidated gold bonds, which reacted to \$2. State bonds quiet and steady.
Stocks were weak early in the day, prices declining ½@½; the chief decline being in Pacific Mail. As the day advanced the market became firm and prices rose ½@½ per cent. There were a number of sales of Pacific Mail, seller 60 days, at ½@½ below the regular way. Market dull and weak during the last hour of business, closing generally at the lowest point of the day. The widest fluctuations were in Pacific Mail, Wabash, Eris, Northwestern common, and Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central. The feature of the day was a decline of 1½ in Wabash shares, and 3 per cent in the bonds, regular way, and even more "seller 60." The fall in Wabash was attributed to unfavorable rumors about the next more "seller to." The fall in Wabash was attributed to unfavorable rumers about the next interest. The fall in Wabash and decline in Pacific Mail exercised an unfavorable influence on the entire share speculation, and caused an unsettled feeling. Transactious aggregated 108,000 bhares, of which 6,000 were Eric, 9,000 Luke

phares, of which 6,000	were Erie, 9,000 Lake				
Shore, 10,000 Northweste	rn, 23,000 Pacific Mail,				
5,000 St. Panl, 12,000 Western Union, 25,000 Wa-					
bash, and 7,000 Union P					
GOVERNME	NT BONDS.				
Coupons, '31120%					
Coupons, 62113%					
Coupons, '64	New 54113				
	10-40811414				
Coupons, new11916					
STATE	BONDS.				
Missouris97	Virginias, old36				
Tennessees, old77	N. Carolinas, old20				
Tennessees, new77	N. Carolinas, new12				
Virginias, new37					
STOC					
Canton 59	St. Paul 375				
Western Union Tel 821/	St. Paul pfd 56%				
Quicksilver 61	Wabash 2714				
Adams Express116	Wabash pfd 40				
Wells, Fargo 82	Ft. Wayne 94%				
American Express 62	Terre Haute 7				
U. S. Express 64	Terre Haute pfd 2634				
Pacific Mail 38%	Chicago & Alton104%				
New York Central 100 %	Chicago & Alton pfd. 108				
Erie 27 %	Ohio & Mississippi 30%				
Erie pfd 40	Cleve., Cin. & Col 6314				
Harlem 131	Chi., Bur. & Quincy .107				
Harlem pfd125	Lake Shore 80				
Michigan Central 8016	Indiana Central 936				
Cleveland & Pittsburg 88	Illinois Central 98				
Northwestern 462	Union Pacific stock. 35				
Northwestern pfd 60 k	Central Pacific stock, 95%				
Rock Island 1013	Union Pacific bonds., 924				
New Jersey Central, 107%	Del Tack & W 109				

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, Dec. 17:

Clybourn av, 150 ft a c of Herndon st, n c f, 25 x 135 ft, dated Dec. 14.

Lot on street 178 ft c of Orchard st, and 144 ft s of North av, c f, 22x76 ft, with buildings, dated Dec. 12.

Dec. 14.

at Lake st, 139 ft w of Ashiand av, n f, 100
to alies, dated Dec. 17.

man av, 25 ft n of Twenty-first st, w f, 200
125 ft, with 152125 ft in same block, dated
Dec. 15.

West Madison at, 100 ft e of Carpenter st, s f,
252102 ft, with improvements, dated Dec. 16.

Canal st, 66% ft s of Adams st, c f, 50x100 ft
(Edwin P. Burnham to John B. Augur), dated
Dec. 12. Canal st, 66% ft s of Adams st, c f, 50x160 ft (Edwin P. Burnham to John B. Augur), dated Dec. 12.

West Adams st, 332 6-10 ft s of California st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 12.

West Chicago sv, 215 ft s of Hoyne av, n f, 24x 98 ft, dated Nov. 3.

West Polk st, 19 ft s of Irving place, n f, 22x 101 ft, dated Dec. 17

Irving place, 256 8-10 ft s of West Polk st, w f, 50x126 ft, dated Dec. 14. 26 ft, dated Dec. 14.

st, 307 ft s of Polk st, e f, 25x126 ft, 1 Dec. 14.

y st, 300 ft s of Twenty-fifth st, e f, 50x t, dated Oct, 30.

of ft s of Wash

8,000 1,000

Groveland court, w of Vincennes sy, n f, 29x OBTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILE

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 17. The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

1	RECE	RECEIPTS.		ENTS.
1	1874.	1873.	.1874.	1873.
Flour, bris	10,086	13,370	9.962	11,890
Wheat, bu	57,450	139,220	5,082	82,546
Corn, bu	47,370	33,275	28,270	1,148
Oats, bu	21,300	83,550	3,368	3,468
Rye, bu	740	4,795	350	1,577
Barley, bu	10,190		7,043	5,647
Grass seed, lbs.	47,469	46,690	44,593	
Flax seed, lbs		54,600		
Broom-corn, lbs	86,400		22,490	20,000
Cured m'ts, lbs;		1,263,620	1,639,437	2,360,118
Beef, bris			122	. 80
Pork, brls,	219	650	791	1,286
Lard, ibs	171,392	140,450	488,270	128,378
Tallow, ths	16,975	51,560		40,280
Butter, Ibs	95,874	71,605	101,844	65,776
Dres'd hogs, No	1,626	1,897	1,092	2,008
Live hogs, No.,	20,113	18,598	5,642	9,676
Cattle, No	3,338	1,511	1,346	596
Sheep, No	3,685	1,284	1,835	1,119
Hides, lbs	327,786	181,956	388,156	125,190
Highwines, bris	180	19	891	54
Wool, fbs	22,480	81,380	11,000	64,000
Potatoes, bu!	1,452	652	1	366
Lumber, feet.	231,800	90,000	885,800	541,000
Shingles, No	75,000	450,000	826,000	785,000
Lath, No			44,000	16,000
Salt, bris	248	255	1,117	1,335

Lumber, feet.	231,800	90,000	885,300	785,000
Shingles, No	75,000	450,000	826,000	16,000
Lath, No			44,000	
Salt, bris	248	255	1,117	1,333
Also the foli	owing w	ithout or	mnariso	ng.
Also the fon	owing, n			Shipped.
Poultry, Ibs			.35,900	89,298
Poultey, coops				
Game, pkgs				******
Eggs, pkgs				58
Cheese, bxs			9.959	980
Daied Canita Ba			50.900	7,540
Dried fruits, Ibs			.00,000	260
Green apples, br				-
Beans, bu			. 189	*****
Hay, tons			. 200	
Hops, fbs			,18,234	14,110
Fish, pkgs			. 1.257	196

Scherp, No. 3,343
Sherp, No. 3,344
Sherp

ceived at this port from and via Canada during the past season: Kencardine, 8,013 tons bulk, 21,568 brls; Goderich, 10,536 tons bulk, 10,311 brls; Kingston, 4,366 tons bulk, 25,291 sacks; Montreal, 6,503 sacks. That received from Mon-treal and Kingston is believed to be mostly Med-iterranean salt.

iterranean salt.
The receipts of wheat are on the increase.
Very little has been received from Nebraska recently, owing to the obstruction in crossing the Missouri. It is expected that the receipts from that section will be considerably larger in a few

portion of very light weights consigned to them s so great that it is difficult to sell them at any-

is so great that it is difficult to sell them at anything like paying prices. A lot of very fair quality, but small sold yesterday at \$4.00 per 100 lbs, when full sized hogs in good condition were salable at \$3.00.

The leading produce markets were irregular to-day, like a number of horses running in different directions. Hogs and hog product were stronger, while grain was easier, and, some of it weak. The receipts were on the increase, and, though not very large, were about as big as could be very well taken care of, in the absence of anything like an active demand for shipment. Provisions were very nervous. A good many operators are "on the ragged edge," and nearly as many outside parties are interested in the market as were drawn into the Chandler oat deal. market as were drawn into the Chandler oat deal. market as were drawn into the Chandler oat deal. These especially are canvassing the situation with a critical eye, and this feeling was reflected in the spasmodic character of the market to-day. Country orders to buy and sell, in a speculative way, were quite numerons.

In fancy dry goods, suitable for the holiday trade, and in a few of the leading stable articles also, there was a fairly satisfactory distribution

to the local and near-by trade, but in most de-partments of the dry goods market quiet prevailed. Prices range the same as at the beginning of the week. Groceries were moderately active, and were unchanged in price. Teas and rice are held with greater firmness Teas and rice are held with greater firmness than for some time previous, and will very likely advance. Coffees, sngars, spices, soaps, and starch remain steady. The movement in foreign dried fruits was again on a liberal scale, while domestic dried were dull, as before. No price changes were noted. Fish were dull and nominal. Leather, bagging, coal, and wood were in light request only, and were nominally without change. In the butter and cheese markets there was a fair business at former prices. Oils were steady.

kets there was a fair business at former prices. Oils were steady.

The lumber market remains quiet. The demand for hardware was up to the average and fair for the time of the year. The metals were steady at the advance recently established, salt was in fair request, and firm. Seeds continue to meet with little attention at the hands of buyers. The stock of some descriptions is heavy, and the market weak in consequence. Hides continue to come forward freely, and rule Hides continue to come forward freely, and rule steady under a good demand from tanners and shippers. Hops and wool were unchanged. Choice poultry and quail were in good request for shipment, but inferior stock. Other game

and eggs were slow.

The reported exports of provisions from New The reported exports of provisions from New York for the week ending Dec. 16, were: Pork, 4.420 brls and 140 tcs; lard, 7,036,000 lbs; bacon, 8,175,000 fbs.

4.420 bris and 140 tes; lard, 7,036,000 bs; bacon, 8,175,000 bs.

Provisions.

Hog Products—Were active and stronger. The receipts of bogs were large enough to induce packers to enter the market, and not so large as to prevent an advance in prices, which reacted on product. There was also an expectation that the recent short sales made by some members of the packing interest would be filled in by purchase, as product is stated to be quite low as compared with hog. This tended to strengthen the speculative market by inducing purchases which would not have been made but for this prospective demand. The market was also strengthened by the report that the exports of provisions from New York during the past week were considerably larger than during the week previous, though the totals from the beginning of the season are far behind those of last winter.

MESS POIR—Was quite active, and 10@20c per bri higher than yesterday, under a good demand, chiefly from the short interest, though there was some new buying on country account. Seller February opened at \$19.37½, which was 7½c above the closing price of last evening, rose to \$19.60, fell back to \$19.35. advanced to \$19.62½, with large sales at \$19.45@19.50; and closed steady at \$19.50. Seller March sold at \$19.70@19.81½, closing at \$19.85@19.87½. Seller January was quite at \$19.12½; nominally \$19.25. Cach mess port was in better request, at \$19.00. Sales were reported of 28.750 bris, in the afternoon the market was moderately active, and easier, with sales of \$2.50 bris, at \$19.25 cach; \$19.45 seller February, and \$19.75 seller January; \$19.45 seller February, and \$1

Ahuary, \$10.40 sener roots, sharen, March, Prime mess perk was nominal at \$17.00, and extra prime do at \$14.00@14.50.

Land-Was more active, the sales on Change footing up 13,750 tes, and averaged 15@20e per 100 lbs higher. Liverpool was unchanged, but New York was strong with a good demand. This, and sympathy with por k,

brought out an active demand for options here. Cash lots were quiet at \$13,00@13.10, closing at the outside. Seller February sold at \$13,00@13.45, closing at \$13.42½ @13.45. Seller March sold at \$13,00@13.62½. In the afternoon the market was easier, with sales of 1,750 tos, at \$13.32½@13.40 seller February, and \$13.62½ for March. Closed at \$13.00@13.10 cash: \$13.32½@13.35 for February, and \$13.50@13.65 for March. MEATS—Were ostensibly quiet, and a shade firmer. They were believed to be more active, buyers on foreign account withholding their transactions from the reportorial card. It was understood that some 2,000 boxes were sold a day or; two since sub rosa, and the shipments of meats receivily include a great deal more than the reported sales, added to the production of the houses engaged in cutting for direct shipment to England. To-day the "public" sales were limited to 5,000 pcs and \$0,000 fbs green hams at 10c; 8 boxes shoulders at 6½ c, and 672 boxes middles, at 9½c for short ribs, and 9½c last evening for long clear, 9½c do short ribs, 9½c do short clear, and 10@10½c do hams. Sweet pickled hams (15 haverage) at 10½ @11c. Meats in salt 10 to 15 days quoted at 6½c for shoulders, 6½c do seller January, 9½c; do seller February, 9½c; do seller January, 9½c; do seller February, 10½c. Boxed meats ½c higher than loose. Long out hams, 10½

Gilc.
GREASE—Nominal at 6@10c.
BEEF PRODUCTS—Were inactive and nominally unchanged, at \$8.25 for mess, \$9.23 for extra mess, and \$20.50G21.00 for hum.
TALLOW—Quoted at 8@84c.

Tallow—Quoted at 8@84c.

Brendstuffs.

FLOUR—Was more active, but weak, in sympathy with wheat. One round lot (1,000 brls) was taken for export at a concession of about 100 per brl. Ci y buyers took but little. Sales were reported of 1,860 brls at \$6,00@6.10 for buckwheat, \$3,75 for low grade springs, and the rest on private forms. Closed as follows: Cnoice winter extras, \$5,260.50; common to good do, \$4,25@5.50; choice spring extras, \$4.40@6.60; fair do, shipping grades, \$4,00@4.15; paent spring, \$5,00@1,00; spring superfines, \$3,00@3,75; rye flour, \$5,25@5.37%; buckwheat do, \$6,00@6.20.

MILLSTUFFS—Bran was 'slow and steady, with sales of 30 tons, at \$16,00 on track, and \$15.50 at the mills. Sale was also reported of 5 tons feed at \$25,00 on track.

moral difference between levying blackmail upon persons and upon property is so very thin that it is impossible to justify one while condemning the other. In either case, the plea that A must pay blackmail to B, because C has made a contract with B engaging that A shall do so, has no legal force.

Foreign freight rates were advanced to-day. They are now, to Liverpool, 92c on bacon, pors, and beef, and 93c on lard. To Glasgow, \$1.85 on flour, and \$1.04 on provisions. These rates are in coin.

The following quantities of salt have been remaindered. As and sample lots at \$1.296 en track, sales include \$5%,c. and sample lots at \$1.298 en track, sales include \$1.95 on the provision of the mountain that it is impossible to justify one with the sample. No, 1 and rejected were cominal.

BarkLEY—There was a little more trading in February option, and some inquiry for cash lots in favor-ties houses, but the general market was dull, and price were about \$2c lower, on the average. The local demand continues very light, brewers being temporarily applied. Cash No. 2 regular sold at \$1.20 (a.1.2), fresh at \$1.21 and in A., D. & Co. 's at \$1.24. No. 3 sold at \$1.9764.127 (a.1.2) in Cash No. 2 regular sold at \$1.92 (a.1.2) in Cash No. 2 regular sold at \$1.92 (a.1.2) in Cash No. 2 regular sold at \$1.92 (a.1.2) in Cash No. 2 regular sold at \$1.92 (a.1.2) in Cash No. 2 regular sold at \$1.92 (a.1.2) in Cash No. 2 regular sold at \$1.92 (a.1.2) in Cash No. 2 regular sold at \$1.92 (a.1.2) in Cash No. 2 regular sold at \$1.92 (a.1.2) in Cash No. 2 regular sold at \$1.92 (a.1.2) in Cash No. 2 regular sold at \$1.92 (a.1.2) in Cash No. 2 regular sold at \$1.92 (a.1.2) in Cash No. 2 regular sold at \$1.92 (a.1.2) in Cash No. 2 regular sold at \$1.92 (a.1.2) in Cash No. 2 regular sold at \$1.92 (a.1.2) in Cash No. 2 regular sold at \$1.92 (a.1.2) in Cash No. 2 regular sold at \$1.92 (a.1.2) in Cash No. 2 regular sold at \$1.92 (a.1.2) in Cash No. 2 regular sold at \$1.92 (a.1.2) in Cash No. 2 regular sold at \$1.92 (a.1.2) in Cash No. 2 regular sold a

at \$1.23@1.21\[2\]; seller February at \$1.22@1.22\[2\], closing at the inside.

General Markets.

ALCOHOL—Was firm at \$1.94@1.92.

BUTTER—Sales to a fair aggregate were effected at prices not noticeably lower than prevailed carlier in the week, though aside from choice and fancy table butter the market displays a weak tone. Stocks are moderate, and there is no great pressure to sell. We quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 31@37c; medium to good grades, 24@37c; inferior to common, 18@35c; common to choice roll, 23@30c.

CHEESE—In the choese market there was no change, either in the character of the demand or in prices. A

CHEESE—In the choese market there was no change, either in the character of the demand or in prices. A steadily fair business is doing at 14½@life for good to prime factory, and at 7@l3o for lower grades.

COOPERAGE—The offerings of packers' goods yesterday and to-day were very large, and the market was active, but irregular. Saise include 11 cars pork barrels at \$1,30@l.35, and 9 cars tierces at \$1,40@l.45. Also, two cars mixed barrels and tierces at \$1,35. We quote: Pork barrels, \$1,30@l.35; lard tierces, \$1,49; flour barrels, \$4,89.36; whisky barrels, \$1,90.2.20; pork staves, rough, \$15,00@l9.00; do, bucked, \$18,00@2.200; bucked or sawed, \$26,00@98.00; flour staves, \$7,00@80.00; circle flour-heading, 7½@de; tight poles. 7.00@8.00; circle flour-heading, 74@9e; tight poles

\$25.00@28.00

DRESSED HOGS—Were in good demand for shipment, and under a sharp competition and comparative importants offerings, prices for choice heavy lots advanced 10@15c early, but fell back after some of the shippers had retred. Heavy weights sold at \$7.85@8.15, clossing at \$5.00; light weights sold at \$7.85@8.15, clossing at \$5.00; light weights at \$7.60@7.90, closing at \$7.75. Sales, 720 head and 4 cars.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Activity is still apparent in the department of foreign fruits, the demand for raisns, currants, citron, figs, &c., being large in the aggregate. Values remain firm, though after the holiday trade is supplied a pretty general softening of prices is likely to occur. In domestic dried the movement continues sluggish, but prices are fully maintained all around. There is a free inquiry for nuts at former quotations: Foreign—Dates, 9½, @10c; figs, drums, new, 18@19c; figs, layers, new, 20@21c; Turkish prunes, new, 14.04.½c; French prunes, new, 15½(2 loc; raisins, layers, new, \$3.003.4c; loose Muscatel, new, \$4.15@4.3c; Valencia, new, 11½(2): Zante currants, new, 7½(2)*½c; citron, 35@36c; lemon peel, 22@28c, Domestic—Michigan appies, 8½(2)c; Indiana and Illinois, 6½(3)*½c; contern, 6@40*¿c; peaches, halves, 9@9½c; do mired, 6½(2)*½c; villengton peachts, 16@18c; drenoble walnuts, new, 18@14c; Ersazils, 10½(3)*2c; Hamonds, Terragona, 24@28c; Naples walnuts, 16@18c; Grenoble walnuts, new, 18@14c; Ersazils, 10½(3)*1½c; peachs, Texas, 11½(3)*1½c; villington peanuts, 5½(3)*c.
GREEN FRUITS—Choice fruit sold to the retail trade, and a few small orders were received from the country. The stock of apples is still large, and much 25.00@28.00. DRESSED HOGS—Were in good demand for ship

cheer reulits—Choice fruit sold to the retail trade, and a few small orders were received from the country. The stock of apples is still large, and much of the fruit requires to be reasorted or sold at low prices. Other fruits were steady: Lemons, \$6 500, 8.00; Louisiana oranges, \$9.00;410,00 per bri; Messina do, \$3.756,4.50 per box; apples, per brl; \$1.506,250; cranbernes, \$9.75@10.50 per brl; do in boxes, at \$3.75 per bu; Malaga grapes, \$4.50@5.00 per keg.

GROCERIES—Jobiers report the situation un-

per bu; Malaga grapes, \$4.50@5.00 per keg.
GROCERIES—Jobbers report the situation unchanged. The firmer feeling in rice, noted yesterday, has not yet culminated in any pronounced advance, but the present tendency is upward. Coffees are in demand at about steady prices, and sugars, spices, soaps, starch, etc., may also be quoted steady. Following are the prices current:
COFFEES—O. G. Java, 32½@33½c; Java, No. 2, 29@30c; choice to fancy Rio. 21½@23½c; good to prime do, 21@23½c; common, 20@20½c; roasting, 18@18½c; Singapore Java, 23½@24½c; Costa Rica, 22@23½c; Maracaibo, 22@246.
SUCARS—Patent cut loaf, 11½@11½c; crushed and powdered, 11½@11½c; granulated, 11½@11½c; Astandard, 10½c; do, No. 2, 10½c; & No. 2, 9½c; yellow, C. No. 1, 9½@9½c; choice brown, 9½@9½c; fair to prime do, 8½@9½c; common do, 7½@8½c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@9½c; common do, 7½@8½c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@9½c; common to fair do, 7½@8½c; N. O. common to choice, 7½@9c.

7% (40°. SIBUPS-Diamond drips, \$1.20@1.25; silver drips, extra fine, 70@75c; good sugar-house sirup, 60@65c; extra do, 70@75c; New Orleans molasses, choice, new, 73@75c; do prime, 70@78c; do common, 62@65c; Porto Rico molasses, 50@58c; common molasses, 38 2433c.

Porto Rico molasses, 50(558c; common molasses, 98 (445c.

Stices—Allspice, 17@18%c; cloves, 55@58c; cassia, 38@38c; pepper, 27@29c; nutnega, No. 1, \$1.40@1.45; ginger, African, 23@28c; do Calcutta, 18@29c.

Soars—German Mottled, 6%@7c; Golden West, 4%@5c; White Lily, 6%@6%c; White Rose, 6%@6%c; white Russian, 5%@60; True Blue, 6%@6%c.

HAY—Timothy continues in good demand and firm. Prairie was in fair supply and easy. Quotations: Timothy, prime, \$19.50(@20.00; No. 1, \$18.50@19.00; No. 2 do, \$16.50@17.00; mixed, \$14.50@15.00; choice upland prairie, \$13.00@13.50; No. 1 do, \$12.00@11.50; No. 2, or slough, \$1.00@11.50; Loose, on Wagons—Timothy, \$17.00@20.00; prairie, \$14.00@15.00. Oat straw, \$10.00@11.00.

HIDES—Were in fair request and steady at the prices annexed. The receipts continue liberal: Green city butchers, 7%c; green frozen, 8c; green cured, light, 9%c; heavy do, 8%@3%c; part cured, 8@9c; green calf, 15c; veal. 12c; dry ffint, 18@19c, dry kip, 19c; dry salted hides, 14@15c; cleacon skins, 45c; sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed, per h, 40c, HIGHWINES—Were less active, but very firm at the quotation of yestorday. Sales were imited to 150 bris at 97c per gallon, which included all the offerings. New York was quoted firmer, at \$1.01 per brl, and \$1.02 asked.

LUMBER—The market continues quiet. Prices are

LUMBER—The market continues quiet. Prices are
 unaltered, as follows:
 \$59,00

 First clear.
 \$59,00

 Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch.
 46,00

 Asson description
 38,00

 Ear, thick.
 43,00

 Clear fooring, 1st and 2d, rough.
 38,00

 Glear iding, 1st and 2d.
 20,00

 Clear siding, 1st and 2d.
 20,00

 Glear iding, 1st and 2d.
 20,00

 Glear iding, 1st and 2d.
 20,00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade is light

Shingles on track (A). 2,75 © 2,874

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade is fight, but equal to expectations for this month. Prices are steady at the re-ent advance: TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, \$12.00; do, rooting, 14x0, 10, \$11.50. Ptg. Tix—Large, 30c; small, 31c; bar, 32c. SOLDER—No. 1, 20c; No. 2, 18c. Lead—Pig, 74c; bar, 88,660c; lead pipe, 84,66c. Copper—Bottoms, 35c; sheathing copper, 33c. SHRET ZINO—Full casks, 10½c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8¾c. SHRET IGNO—No. 2, 45c; rates; Russia iron, 8 to 12 inclusive, 20c; do, No. 1 stained, 19c; American Russia A, 15c; B, 12c. WHRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11. 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 to 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 29, 20c; full bindies, 35 per cent discount; fence wire, 5½c. NAILS—Were steady at 33.5063.62½ rates. OILS—In the off marke the changes were unimportant. The demand for oarbon continues active, and a fair amount of trading was done in whale and one or two other descriptions, but the general market was decidedly quiet. Following are the quotations; Carbon (standard white), 115—deg, test, 12c; do Illinois legal test, 120 deg., 13½-61c; do, beddight, 175 deg., 176417½c; extra winter lard oil, \$1.10621.12; No. 1, 95c; No. 2, 80c; linseed raw, 83688c; do, boiled, 83690c; whale, 776378c; sperm, \$2.2562.33; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, \$1.50; do, extra 90.695c; do, No. 1, 156-80c; bank oil, 55c; straits, 60c; plumbage oil, 55c; turpentine, 43c; naphths. 63 gravity, 15½-61 in store lots at 85698c for Michigan and Eastern peachblows, and 75680c for Western.

POULTRY AND GAME—Choice poultry was in request for shipment, and firm, while poor stock was dull as usual, Quall were in demand at full prices, but other kinds of game were dull and weak; Turkeys, dressed, \$211c; chickens, dressed, \$1,50-62.50, or 76,80 per 60. Here, \$2.6063.25; malmard ducks, \$2.75; quall, \$1.256,1.50; venison saddles, 10612c; rabbits, 750 per doc.

SEEDS—There was a slight trade in clover at \$5,606

quail, \$1.25@1.50; venison saddles, 10@12c; rabbits, 750 per doz.

SEEDS—There was a slight trade in clover at \$5.60@ 5.65 for medium, and \$6.00 for mammoth. Timothy was easy; a sale of \$80 bags mixed lots was reported at \$2.40. Quotations range from \$2.25@2.60. Other seeds were nominal.

SALT—Continues fairly active and firm at the prices annexed: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, \$1.65; Canada do, \$1.70; ordinary coarse, \$2.00; coarse diamond, \$2.170; ordinary coarse, \$2.00; coarse diamond, \$2.121; dairy, without bags, \$2.75; dairy, with bags, \$3.60; Ashton dairy, per sack, \$4.00@4.25.

WOOL—Was quiet and unchanged. We quote: Good to prime tub-washed, 35.65; pedium and coarse unswahed, \$4.3@32c; fine and medium washed fleece, 45.64.70; coarse washed fleece, 45.65; medium and coarse unwashed, 30@35c; fine unwashed, 27.631c; pulied

unwashed, 30@35c; fine unwashed, 27@31c; pulled wool, 42@47c. THE LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

CHIC	AGO			
			ENTING.	Dec. 17.
The receipts during the w				
	attle.		Hoos.	Sheep.
Monday 1	1,780		19,816	1,449
Tuesday 2			24,030	4,897
Wednesday			29,113	3,688
Thursday 2			25,000	2,500
Total 9	387		97,939	12,531
Same time last week 7	7,939		91,500	7,038
Week before last	,086	1	27,385	5,885
Shipments were as follows				
Ca	ttt'a.		Hoas.	Sheen.
Monday	191		4,732	448
Tuesday	811		4.500	2,503
Wednesday			5,642	1,835
Total 2	2,348		14,980	4,786

Mir Contractation of the Contract of the Contr	
12 stockers 937	
35 stockers 884	3.25
17 stockers 981	3,50
37 stockers 874	
67 Texas cattle 783	
50 Texas cattle 853	
46 Texas cattle 781	3.00
37 Texas cattle 914	3,75
58 Texas cattle	
99 Texas cattle	3,75
159 Texas cattle	3,40
35 Texas cattle	3.3714
17 cows1,082	
16 cows	3,50
19 cows 899	
17 butchers' stock	3,87%
18 butchers' stock	4.1239
16 butchers' stock	4.00
14 butchers' stock	4.10
31 fair steers	
64 fair steers	4.50
29 fair stoers	4.55
69 good steers	4.75
32 fair steers	4.60
33 good steers	5.00
16 good steers	5.00
18 good steers	5.15
65 good steers	5.25
65 good steers	5,3734
69 choice steers	6.00
13 extra steers	7.00
HOGS-An improved feeling was appare	nt in the
bog market. The fact that the receipts show	wed a ma-
terial falling off, instead of an increase, as a	many had
looked for, not only served to arrest the	lownward

ooked for, not only served to arrest the downward ourse of prices, but so stimulated the demand that ellers found it a not very difficult task to, make sales 10@15c advance, as compared with yesterday's quosifons. Both local and Eastern buyers operated on a nore liberal scale than during the satiler days of the rock, and a liberal volume of business was transacted.

			3	OG SAI	LES.			
2.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price	No.	Av.	Price.
8	256	\$6.75	1 51	191	\$6.25	90	289	\$6.90
5	220	6.75	56	179	6.25	166	264	6.90
9	262	6.75	41	177	6.30	212	314	6.90
3	248	6.75	102	256	6.70	304	245	6,85
3	241	6.75	119	250	6.70	211	285	6,85
7	259	6.75	190	267	6.70	113	294	6.85
3	281	6.80	182	242	6.70	140	274	6.85
6	260	6.80	235	312	6.70	121	266	6.85
7	252	6.80	102	286	6.70	104	307	6,85
5	282	6.80	113	238	6.70	130	352	7.15
3	254	6.80	66	296	6.65	47	345	7.12%
3	316	6,95	76	213	6.65	56	270	7.00
•	289	6.95	90	203	6.60	129	352	7.00
L	283	6.95	101	293	6.65	200	293	7.00
7	164	6.40	101	195	6.65	151	316	7.00
5	235	6.25	63	208	6.60	142	335	7.00
)	199	6.50	241	203	6.90	117	271	7.00
1	145		124	221	6.90	1		1

eglected and lower. We quote inferior to co

ar \$2.75@3.75: medium at \$4.00@4.50; and good to extra at \$4.75@5.75.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Deo. 17.—Beeves—Receipts, 1,230, making 3,200 for three days, against 2,630 for the same time last week. Average quality about medium, ranging from poor to premium. Demand good, and market firm at an advance from Monday of %c. Very poor to primej native steers, 9c to 13%c, with a couple of cars premi um steers, 1,730 hs average, at 14@14%c; poor to good Texans. \$8 \%@10\%c.

SHEEP—Arrivals, 1,170, making 4,800 for three days, against 6,680 for the same time last week. Demand fair for prime sheep and Christmas stock, of which there is a full supply, but dull and weak for inferior and common. Poor to prime sheep, 4c to 6 \(\frac{1}{2} \) for enium, 7@7\(\frac{1}{2} \) c, with 1 car-load wethers at 8c.

SWINE—Beceipts, 5,300, making 13,550 for three days, against 14,780 same time last week. Live steady at \$7,00@7.25; dressed firmer, at \$7\@96 for city and \$\frac{1}{2} \) c for Western.

BUFFALO at \$2,75@3.75; medium at \$4.00@4.50; and good to extra at \$4.75@5.75.

BUFFALO,
BUFFALO, Dec. 17.—CATTLE—Receipts, 578; total for
the week, 5,644. Market slow for want of stock. the week, 5,644. Market slow for want or stocs. Prices unchanged.

SHEEF AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,600; total for the week, 11,600. Market dull. Western sheep, \$3.756.

5.50. The only sales reported were 900 Western sheep, averaging 87 to 109 lts, at \$4.50@5.00; 169 Canada sheep and ismos, averaging 115 lbs, at \$4.5075.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,800; total for the week, 13,500. Market slow and a shade weaker; buyers holding off for a decline. Yorkers, \$6.62½@7.00; heavy hogs, \$7.00@7.15.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Dec. 17.—CATTLE—Receipts town beautiful for the week so far, 1,724 head.

Sup-

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Dec. 17.—CATTLE—Receipts today, 289 head; for the week so far, 1,724 head. Supply very light, but mostly good to extra quality. Market more active than yesterday, buyers and sellers coming together, and a good business was done. Extra choice, \$3,60(67.50; medium to good, \$5,50(6).00; common to fair, \$4,006.50; stockers, \$2,73(3).50; bulls. as to quality, \$2,75(4.00.

Hous—Receipts to-day, 2,840 head; for the week so far, 7,850 head. Philadelphias, \$7,40(67.50; stockers, \$6,60(6.80.

SHEED—Receipts to-day, 700 head; for the week, 800 head. Best, \$5,50(60.00; medium, \$5,00(65.50.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 17.—Hous—Receipts, 7,890; dull; packers generally holding off; few sales; common to medium, \$5,00(65.50; good to choice, \$6,62%(67.00.

CATTLE—Receipts, 1,425; dull; prime to extra native steers, \$5,00(6.75.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 17.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,748; sales, 1,672; very best on sale, \$5,37%(66.75; first quality, \$4,25(6.75; medium or good fair quality, \$0,00(4.25.00; medium or good fair quality, \$4,00(6.75; medium or good

good, \$4.00@5.50.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 17.—Hogs—Receipts, 10,356; opened dull and lower, and subsequently became active at the decline, closing firm; sales of common, \$6,25@6,50; medium to fair, \$6.00@6,75; good packing, \$6.30@7.00; extra butchers', \$7.10@7.20; about 5,000 unsold; shipments, 940.

New York Dry-Goods Market. York, Dec. 17.—Business quiet in nearly all de-

partments of trade. Cotton goods unchanged in first hands, but standard brown aheetings have been ad-vanced to agenut prices by jobbers. Prints in fair de-mand, and shirting prints more active. Low grade black, blue, and dark mixed repellents wanted and scarce. Woolens inactive and shawls dull. Foreign goods continue quiet.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 17—11 a. m.—Flour, 22s@23s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 9s 5d@9s 9d; spring, 8s 7d@9s 2d; white, 9s 10d@10s 2d; clup, 10s 4d@10s 7d. Corn, 38s 9d@30s. Pork, 85s. Lard, 63s 6d.

LONDON, Dec. 17—12:30 p. m.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange, on Government securities, is 5 per cent.

LONDON, Dec. 17—3:30 p. m.—The buillion in the Bank of England has increased £521,000 during the past week.

past week.

The proportion of the Bank's reserved liabilities which last week was 44% per cent, is now 45% pe Paris, Dec. 17.—Specie in the Bank of France has incressed 8,221,000 francs during the past week.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Councils—Money, 91% @91%; account, 93@99%; 658, 108%; 678, 108%, 678, 108%; 10-40, 104; new 08, 105; act 22; praferred, 38.
Tallow, 48s. Linseed oil, 25s 9d; Calcutta linseed, 57s 64:657s 9d. Spirits of petroleum, 25s@25s 3d.
Pans, Dec. 17.—Rentes, 61f 57c.
Liverpool, Dec. 17.—Spirits turpentine, 26s.
Shoulders, 33s. Long cut hams, 50s.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—FLOUR—Dull and in moderate demand; receipis, 8,000 bris; superfine State and Western, \$4.0064,50; common to good, \$4.7564,95; good to choice, \$5.0065,50; white wheat extra Ohio, \$4.7566,65; Si, Louis, \$5.9063,00.

Rye flour, \$4.256

4.50. Cons.-Meal.—Quiet; Western, \$4.20@4.75.

Cons.-Meal.—Quiet; Western, \$4.20@4.75.

Grain.—Wheat quiet and in limited demand; receipts, 24.000 bu; No. 1 spring, \$1.17@1.23; No. 3 spring, \$1.05@1.07; No. 2 Chicago, \$1.07@1.09; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.12@1.13; No. 2 Northwestern, \$1.10; ungraded lows and Milmeests spring, \$1.05@1.23; winter red Western, \$1.28@1.37. Rye quiet at 92@95c. Barley dull and nominal; Canada West, \$1.58 @1.69. Mait quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and declining; receipts, \$3.000 bu; mixed Western, old, in store, 9dc; new do and yellow Western, 88@91;6c. Oats dull and lower; mixed Western, 88@91;6c. Oats dull and lower; mixed Western, 86@90c. Hax—Quiet and unchanged.

Oats dull and lower; mixed Western, 676500c.

HAY—Quiet and unchanged.

HOFS—Firm and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee and sugar quiet and unchanged.

Molasses—New Orleans quiet; prime, 62664c; forsign neglected. Rice unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and steady.

sign neglected. Rice unchanged.
PETROLEUM—Quiet and steady.
TURPENTINE—Firm at 35% gaic for spirits.
Eags—Steady at 28622 for Western.
PROVISIONS—Fork dull and lower; old mess, \$20.00.
Beef quiet. Cut mests quiet; middles unchanged;
10% for short clear; 10% for long and short clear;
Western long clear, 10%. Lard sctive; prime steam,
15%.

Nestern tong dear, 10c. Lard souve; prime steam
15%c.
BUTTER—Unchanged.
CHEESE—Unchanged,
SHEDS—Clover firm at \$10,00.
WHISKY—A shade easier.
CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI, Dec. 17.—FLOUE—Dull and unchanged CINCINNATI, Dec. 17.—Frous—Dull and unchanged. Grain—Wheat easier; red. \$1.10@1.14. Corn steady and in moderate demand at 70@72. Oats fair and firm at 58.0@2e. Bye quiet and unchanged at \$1.10@ 1.12. Bariey dull and unchanged.

OH.S—Unchanged.

OH.S—Unchanged.

EGGs—Steady and in moderate demand.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

CHESE—Steady and in moderate demand.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; held at \$19.00, spot or December; sales at \$19.50 for February. Lard fair and firm; steam, 13., spot; futures dull; kettle steady at 14c. Bulk meats dull and nominal; sales of shoulders at \$16.00 hower in one sales. Green meats dull and lower; no sales.

dides, 9 69 %c; hams, 10 % 610 %c, closing at the

Milwaukee.
Milwaukee.
Milwaukee.
Milwaukee.
Milwaukee.
Milwaukee. thanged.

Grain—Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 Milwaukee, 92½c; No. 2, 87½c;
January, 88½c; February, 89½c. Oats weak;
No. 2, 50½c. Oora less active, but steady; No. 2new, No. 2, 50 kc. Corn less active, but steady; No. 2 new, in store, 62 kc. Ry esteady and in moderate demand; No. 1, 97c. Barley firm and higher; No. 2, December, \$1.276, 173 k; No. 3, in store, \$1.09 kc.

PROVISIONS—Held firmly. Moss pork, \$18,506,19.00 cash; bluyers at \$18,75; February nominal, at \$10.50 at 19.60; prime mess, \$17; extra prime, \$14.50 at 15.00. Sweet pickled hams nominal at 10 kg. at c. Dry-salted shoulders, 64kg. 100 cs; boxed middles, 94kg. 10c. Prime lard firm at 13kg. 13kg.

Hoos—Live, \$5.25 at 10c. dressed firmer; \$8.00. RECKIPTS—Flour, 4,000 bris; wheat, 4,800 bu; oats, 700 bu.

SHIPMENT—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 19,000 bu; oats, CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND. Dec. 17.—Grann—Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats steady and unchanged. Perroteum—Steady; standard white, car lots, 8½c; Onlo State test, 10c; small lots 1@2c higher.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, none; corn, 1,030 bu; oats 7,800

GOLD—111 %.
EXCHANGE—Sight, Mc discount; sterling, 528.
LOUISVILLE,
LOUISVILLE, Dec. 17.—FLOUR AND GRAIN—Quiet

and unchanged.
Provsross—Pork dull and lower; \$29,62%. Bacot
dull and lower; shoulders, 9%c; clear rib, 11%c
eugar-cured hams, 14%@15c. Bulk meats quiet
shoulders, 6%c; clear rib, 9%c; clear, 10%c. Lard ierce, 14%c. Whisky-97c. ST. LOUIS.
St. Louis, Dec. 17.—Flour—Low grades scarce an

wanied.

Gaaln—Wheat opened lower, but closed firm with
the decline recovered; No. 2 red fall, \$1.08\(\) bid.
Corn firmer; new, 68\(\) 68\(\) 69\(\) 50.

Ozato firmer and higher;
No. 2, 58\(\) 6000, according to location. Barley dull;
No. 2 spring, \$1.25\(\) 61.30. Rye—Nothing done.

No. 2 spring, \$1.2061.30. hye-rothing done. Whiskyr-Steady at 98c. FROWISIONS—PORK dull; \$10.75, seller March. Bulkmeats nominally lower; shoulders, 6%c; sides, 1268. 10c. Bacon lower; shoulders, 9%c; sides, 12612%c 12%c. Lard dull at 12%c. RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu; oats, 13,000 bu; rye 5,000 bu; bar-ley none.

corn, 14,000 bu; oats, 13,000 bu; rye 5,000 bu; barley, none.

LATEST—At the Produce Board prime steam lard sold at 12½c, cash, deliverable at Indianapolis. Pork was offered at \$20.00 for March, \$19.75c bid; \$20.56 for April, no bid. Lard was offered at 13c for December and January, 13½c bid; 13c bid for February. Sweetpickled hams were offered at 10½@11c, spot and January, 10½c bid. Dry salt shoulders were offered at \$6.50, \$.30 bid, free on cars.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 17.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged. GRAIN—Wheat dul; No. 2 red Western, \$1.20@1.12; No. 3, \$1.15@1.16; rejected, \$1.10@1.11. Corn firm; mixed Western, 65@66c; white, 67@70c. Rye unchanged.

hanged. Provisions—Quiet. Perk unchanged. Bacon lower houlders, 10@10%c; clear rib, 12%@12%c. Lard un-Butter—Steady; choice tub, 33@35c; roll, 28@32c. Coffee—Quiet and firm; fair to prime Rio, cargoes,

COFFEE—Quiet and firm; fair to prime Rio, cargoes, IT% (319%)c.
WHISKY—Unchanged.
PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—PLOUK—Unchanged.
GRAIN—COFN in good demand; white, 81@ \$40. Oats in good demand; white, 67@ \$5% c.
PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady. Mess pork, \$21.50. Lard, \$13.25@ [44.25.
PETROLEUM—Steady; refined, 11%c; crude, 8%c.
CLOVER SEED—\$%@ \$4%c.
WHISKY—\$1.00.
BUTTER—Steady; prime Western, 33@ 350; rolls, 30

BUTTER-Steady; prime Western, 33@35c; rolls, 3 MARINE.

Port of Chicago, Dec. 17. Schr North Star, Pentwater, 100 m lumber, 200 m shin Schr Merchant, Saginaw Bay, 1,200 pkgs fish.

Blackfish.

In the clearing up of a snow-storm at Friend-ship, Me., one morning last week, the people living around the harbor were astonished to see it literally filled with blackfish. In a very short it literally filled with blackfish. In a very short time every boat and dory was manned by hardy fishermen, who rowed to the mouth of the harbor, forming a line from shore to shore, and then commenced driving the fish slowly up the harbor and through a narrow passage into Shipyard Cove. Then the work of killing them commenced. There were 181 fish slaughtered, the largest 19 feet long and probably weighing 2 tons; the smallest at least 10 feet; probable average length, 15 feet. It is estimated that they will make 150 barrels of oil, the blubber filling the decks of three large schooners. The ing the decks of three large schooners. The oldest fisherman there never saw a blackfish that side of George's Island before.

A Distinction.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, in speaking of white members of the Legislature, places the prefix "Mr." before their names, while the the prefix "Mr." before their names, while the colored members are referred to as "Brown, of Bullock," "Jere Haralson," etc. The Advertiser defends the practice as follows: "It is a shorter method and more convenient than to write 'colored' or 'white' after each name. It may be that we have also another reason for making the distinction, but the one given above is sufficient. 'Mr.' is the abbreviation of the old English word 'master' (pronounced Mister), and, as it belongs of right to no man, we take the privilege of bestowing it only when and where it suits our pleasure to do so." THE COURTS.

A New Point About Mechanic's Lien Law.

Ladies Who Want to Leave Their Lords.

Judgments and New Suits.

WHEN A MECHANIC'S LIEN SUIT WILL LIE. Judge Williams decided a new point yesterday in relation to the extent of the protection affordd by the Mechanic's Lien law. The case was that of A. L. 'Hale & Brother against Hamlin, Davey & Co. and B. S. Haight to recover a bill of \$1,010 for upholstering chairs, \$120 for upholstering a rail round the parquette circle, and \$200 for lambrequins for the proscenium boxes for Barney Haight, in his "Haight's Theatre," now called the "Chicago Theatre," on West Madison street. Hale & Brother claimed that for this work and material they were entitled to a mechanic's lien on the building and land owned by Hamlin, Davey & Co. Judge Williams, however, took another view of the subject, and held these materials formed no part of the realty; that Haight or any judgment creditor could take the property away; that the most that could be said of them was that they were rade fixtures, but that the landlord could not be held liable for their value. The demurrer herefore which the defendants filed to the peti-

ion was sustained, and time given until Monday

tion was sustained, and time given until Monday to amend.

FRENCH'S PATENT VAULT AND SIDEWALK.
Thomas H. Crego filed a bill yesterday in the Superior Court against George K. Dauchy and James C. French, asking for an account. Crego says that in November, 1873, he and the defendants formed a copartnership, under the firm name of Dauchy & Crego, for the purpose of manufacturing French's patent vault and sidewalk lights. Dauchy was to advance from \$6,000 to \$5,000, and complainant was to induce French to give his patent to the use of the firm, receiving ene-third of the profits from the manufacture, the complainant and Dauchy also having one-third each. Dauchy has only contributed about \$1,700. The partnership was formed, and a place rented, first at 79 West Washington street, and subsequently at 57 West Washington the decent of May last, Dauchy demanded that complainant should resign. This he refused to do until he was paid the share of profits the belonging to him, and soon after he was surprised to see appear in a newspaper a notice of the dissolution of the firm of Dauchy & Crego. Soon after also the firm books were shut up in a safe where he could not have access to them. Crego alleges now that at that time, May 1, the net profits of the firm amounted to \$2,000, with large unfinished contracts on hand, and a considerable amount of material. He therefore asks that an account may be taken of the profits of the partnership, and his share given to him.

siderable amount of material. He therefore asks that an account may be taken of the profits of the partnership, and his share given to him.

DIVORCES.

Kunigunda Lichtenberger, in asking to be released from her marriage vows to her husband. Frederick Lichtenberger, states as a cause that she learned in July, 1873, that Frederick had transferred his affections to a frail damsel named. Anna Schuhart. She has since lived she learned in July, 1873, that Frederick had transferred his affections to a frail damsel named Anne Schubart. She has since lived separate from him. He is also addicted to drinking. As he is engaged in a profitable saloon business, and is worth at least \$3,000, complainant, in addition to a divorce, asks for suitable alimony, and an injunction to prevent her husband from disposing of his property pending the disposition of the present suit.

Sarah Eliza Hayden, in a married life of eight years, has experienced more of the "worse" than the "better," and thinks that married life is a failure. In her drawing in the grand lottery she gained a drunken husband, and she says that to such a degree has his passion for liquor grown that on one occasion, when she refused to give him the last 50 cents in the house for liquor, he left her, in a passion, for three days and nights without food or fire. Not only this, but he has added adultery to his other vices, and she thinks that in view of these facts she is entitled to a divorce.

JUDGE MOORE.

H. and Caroline Barbier, G. J. Briue, Ida Winter Brine, S. J. Walker, B. E. Gallup, and J. I. Pierce, to foreclose a mortgage for \$7,000 on some land on Reuben street, near Monroe.

BANKBUPTCY ITEMS.

A discharge was issued to A. P. Cunningham.

A discharge was issued to A. P. Cunningham. Superior court in Brief.

Isaac Hart began a suit against Joseph Wahl, alias Joseph Zivi, claiming \$1,200.

August Schroeder sued the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company, the Chicago, Dauville & Vincennes Railroad Company, the Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central Railroad Company, and the Chicago & Great Eastern Railroad Company, claiming \$1,000, and Charles M. Campbell sued the same parties for \$2,500.

J. V. Farwell & Co. began a suit for \$1,500 against \$5, W. Norton.

against S. W. Norton.
A. A. Glenn sued Ira Holmes for \$1,500. Daniel T. Hale began a suit in attachmen

Daniel T. Hale began a soit in account.
against N. C. Munson to recover \$3,868.

Anna J. O'Brien commenced a suit in trespass
against Adam Kolb, laying damages at \$5,000.

THE COUNTY COURT.

The matter of the petition of the Town of
North Chicago by the Commissioners of Lincoln
Park, praying that the cost of establishing, opening, and constructing a driveway along the shore ing, and constructing a driveway along the sof Lake Michigan from the south line of Lin Park to the north line of Oak street, might be assessed in the manner prescribed by law, was before Judge Wallace yesterday. October the 19 h last, the Town of North Chicago moved for the confirmation of the assessment which was \$100,000, and the 19th day of last November the Court confirmed the assessment except where Court confirmed the assessment, except wher objections were filed. Yesterday the Court hear

objections were filed. Testerday the Court near the objections, which were about 9 per cent of the assessment. The objections to the rendition of the judgment numbered sixty-eight in all, and covered about fifty pages of closely written legal cap. The objectors object to the rendition of a judgment, and the entry of an order for the sale of their respective lands and lots. mainly upon the ment, and the entry of an order for the sale of their respective lands and lots, mainly upon the grounds that the proceedings for the making of said assessment are not in accordance with the not of the Legislature under which it is claimed it was made; that the estimate of the cost of the improvement was upon hearsay, and without any reliable knowledge or information; and that the Commissioners who made the assessment did any reliable knowledge or information; and that the Commissioners who made the assessment did not give notice of it as required by law. The last objection, No. 68, set forth that the amount assessed upon the lands and lots not abutting upon the said improvement is in excess of the entire cost and expense of establishing, opening, and constructing the improvement, and was so made knowingly and fraudulently to enable the Board of Lincoln Park Commissioners to fulfill corrupt and unfair agreements made by them with the owners of lots abutting on the Lake Shore Drive. A point was raised as to the insufficiency of the affidavit of Mr. Fred A. Root, one of the Commissioners, and leave was granted to amend the affidavit. The Court overruled the objections, and the objectors prayed for and obtained an appeal to the Supreme Court.

In the matter of the estate of William B. Woodman et al., minors, files restored, and leave

an et al., minors, files restored, and leave granted to mortgage real estate to secure a loan of \$4,000 for three years. In the matter of the alleged lunary of Mary Parrick and A. Witkoff, the jury returned a ver-diet of insanity.

Parrick and A. Witkoff, the jury returned a verdict of insanity.

The inventory and appraisement of the estate of Bridget Farrell was approved.

In the matter of the estate of Gust Max von Schlieben; the bond of Max Diederich for \$16,000 was appreved, and William Loeb was released from his bond.

The Court ordered that F. W. Wagner, administrator of the estate of Kern Campion, file additional inventory, embracing notes to the amount of \$1,150, in possession of Patrick J. Eustace.

The Dotten embezzling case is still on trial, and will occupy the Court during to-day. It will in all probability go of the jury this morning. Francisco, the Italian murderer, will plead to nanslaughter at the close of the above trial. THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Set cases.

JUDGE GARY—43 to 47, 50 to 59, 61, 63 to 66.

JUDGE FARWELL—161 to 170.

FURTHED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETE
FERRORS M. Lyon vs. Protection Life Insurance
Company; verdics, \$5,28.65.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—George A. Hathaway vs. Simon J. Woodbury, \$562.28.—Louis Falt vs.
William Grotz and Gustav Grotz, \$1,128.77.

JUDGE GARY—George Coliman vs. Charles Boeticher,
\$433.50.—C. K. Parks vs. Edward Giesson, \$261.61.—

W. C. Clancy vs. Thomas Murphy, \$169.—Trider,
National Bark vs. D. J. Wrann, \$318.97.—S. M. Dafneld vs. Robert Theim and Joseph Gratz, \$467.50.—

Lewis Dutton vs. G. W. Clark and Harvey ForJacob Weisenfeld, \$63.75.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—A. S. Graham vs.
John B. Foot, \$199.37.

JUDGE ROGERS—D. P. Faulds vs. S. Kasprowitz,
\$296.66.—C. A. Street vs. Brian Philipot; redder
\$234.42.—Philip Eurich vs. Charles Meyer; redder
\$234.21.—R. P. Price et al., vs. Daniel Oshiliyan,
William O'Brien, and William Howard; vsrhiet,
\$403.39.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—The United States Supreme Court to-day rendered the following decisions:

JUDGE MCROBERTS—38, 40 to 45, 49, 52, 55, 53, 60, 61, 62, 66, 77, 78, 80, 81.

JUDGE ROGERS—Tax appears.

JUDGE BOOTS—201 to 204, 206, 207, 209 to 215, JUDGE FARWELL—161 to 170.

States Supreme Court to-day rendered the following decisions:

No. 61. Grand Tower Mining, Manufacturing, and Transportation Company vs. Phillips et al.—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Illinois,—This was an action by the defendants here to recover for a breach of contract for the transportation of call and the main issue was whether the plaintiffs had privided barges as alleged for the transportation, which was not required, because the mining company did not deliver coal according to contract. This Court grees with the verdict found for the plaintiffs on its issue but reverses the judgment because of errors in the admission of evidence, which probably affected the amount of the verdict in the case. Opinion by Mr. Justice Bradley.

No. 99. Springfield Fire Insurance Company vs. Lea—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Hilmois.—This was an action on a policy of insurance which contained a provision that the property insured must be in the absolute right of the pavity taking the policy, and the defense was that the title in the case was merely a conditional equitable one, and of absolute; and as the fact was not stated in the application that the property is also that the conveyance of one of the house insured, without notice to the Company, had the effect to release the Company. This Court affirms the independent of the conveyance of one of the house insured, without notice to the Coveyance could not be noticed here, because it was not specific as to the objection as to the conveyance one and the behavior of the whole policy. The Chief Justice delivered the nopinion,
No. 196. Lecombe vs. The Milwaukes & St. Paul

of the whole policy. The Unier Justice delivered the opinion,
No. 196. Lecombs vs. The Milwankes & St. Paul Railway—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Minnesota.—This was an action of ejectment to recover possession of a town lot in Minnespolis, occupied by the defendant Company as a part of its read-bot. This Court agrees with the judgment below, that the Railroad Company became lawfully possessed of the land under the laws of the State, as decided by the State Courts. Aftermed, Mr. Justice Davis dalivered the opinion.

PESTILENCE IN MID-OCEAN.

Fearful Mortality from Cholera

A Fenriul Mortality from Cholera.

Among Coolies on Shipboard.

From the New York Herald, De. 13.

The English ship Forfarshire, which is now at anchor off the Battery, was visited, while on her voyage from Calcutts to this port, via Damerar, in the West Indies, with a fearful cholera epidemic, followed by measles among the children, and fifty-two of her dead coolie passengers have been buried in the deep. In addition to this, her engineer died.

Yesterday morning a Herald reporter met, at the British Coustate, the commander of said vessel, Capt. Jones, who consented to give the story of the fearful mortality on board his vessel.

Secriffs—wheat, none; corn, 1,030 bu; cats 7,800 bu.

TOLEDO, Dec, 17.—Floure—Steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 do, \$1.03. Corn dull and declined; high mixed, old, 71c, Oats steady and in moderate of Manager and the control of the court is maken the order in which they may have been set, and that causes at issue for hearing one each day (except Saturdays) when the chancery branch of the court is in session.

New Orleans, Dec, 17.—Plours Seedy and in moderate demand; No. 2 do, \$1.03. Corn dull and declined; high mixed, old, 71c, Oats steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 do, \$1.03. Corn dull and declined; high mixed, old, 71c, Oats steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 do, \$1.03. Corn dull and declined; high mixed of the court is expected.

Clover Shedo; white, \$8.9c.
Clover Shedo Shedo; white, \$8.9c.
New Orleans, Dec, 17.—Provisions—Pork dull at \$20.50 : no buyers. Dry sait meats dull, drooping, and \$1.00 bu; corn, 1,500 bu; co

resigned themselves apathetically to their fall when they found that they were attacked. In five days thirty deaths took place, and it looked at one time as if every soul on board would be attacked. The sick were given condensed milk to drink, port wine, brandy, essence of beef, etc., and everything that could be thought of. I used to observe that when their eyes commenced turning upward in their sockst it was an infallible sign that death was near. I went freely among the sick and did my best to cheer them up, speaking to them in their own language (Hindostanee), of which I have fair knowledge. I was struck with the courage that many of them showed, who apparently looked upon the matter as a fatalist would, viz: If they live, they live; if they die, they die! The majority of the death were those of children, many of very tender agawho had not the stamina of their parents. But as cholera left us measles came upon us, and among the first cases were those of my two children, who were attended to by my wife; but the disease was not nearly so fatal as cholera, and attacked merely the children, not the adults.

When the coolies died we wrapped them up in

When the coolies died we wrapped them up it When the cooles died we wrapped them by their blankets and put some sand with the body to sink it. Of course they were hurried, as we had to give all our attention to the living. The last death took place at about fourteen day from our arrival at Demerara, and was achied debilitated by measles. We arrived in October in Demerara. The cholera lasted from first tellast about three weeks, after which we had no more case.

more cases.

The following is our loss of coolies: 12 women, from cholers; 13 men, from cholers; 22 children, from cholers; 5 children, from messles. Total, 52 souls.

How an Attested Will Comes from

They come occasionally, one came resterday, and are always on parchment, with careful engrossing. The characters look more like Hebrew or Sanscrit than anything else. The words, "Last Will and Testament," are written in monstrout characters, and make the document look like a fairy weighed down by a thunderbolt. Then slike are cut and parchment ribbon is run through, and parchment letters of attestation are appended. Across the top of this singular sheet is printed the phrase, "In Her Majesty's Court of Probate," a huge seal of blue paper is pasted, and the words "duty paid" are stamped. Below is stamped in black ink the word "London," a figure of a crown, and various hieroglyphies; at the foot of the whole is pendant the impress of the great seal, bearing the lion and the unicon, glaring at each other over an urn. The seal is more than 3 inches in diameter. Two sheets of paper, with a 3-inch wafer within, support the impress, while in a lower corner of the main sheep skin is tied the Consulate's certificate, writtened paper, and headed with a cheap wood—cut of the Spread eagle on cheaper paper, and fastened to gorgeous parchment done up in the most existing and the majority too, come from Europe to this country. In the instance under consideration the estate is valued at £3.000. Where an estate is worth so much the eagle ought to be pollated up. worth so much the eagle ought to be P

Fifty Years AfterFrom the Boston Globe.

Among the many stories told of the late Arthur McArthur, of Limington, Me., is the following: A few years after his graduation, he received a communication, in the usual form from the President of Bowdoin College, informing him that the Faculty had conferred upon him the degree of A. M., and that the parchment evidence thereof would be forwarded to him upon the payment of the customary fee of \$10. Mr. McArthur made no response to the letter at the time, but nearly, if not quite, half a century afterward, took if down from the pigeon-hole, where he had carefully deposited it, and addressed a polite nose to the President of the college in his official expacity, acknowledging the receipt of his letter of fifty years before in the same terms he would have done had it been a matter of the week previous, thanking the Faculty for their honorable remembrance of him, and inclosing the \$10, with a request that his own example of promptimes in attending to his correspondence might address without delay,

TRANSPORTATIO

Economical Plan for Enlargin Illinois & Michigan Con to Summit.

Condition of the Atlantic & Great

Railroad. Baltimore & Ohio Not in the S

Miscellaneous Items.

Combination.

THE ILLINOIS & MICHICAN CAN HOW IT CAN DE ENLARGED TO SU

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: Sin: In my letter to you of the 2. published in The Taibune of the 4th stated some of the reasons why I deer early enlargement of the Illimois & M Canal of the first importance, especially City of Chicago. I will add that it apparents of the Illimois at the conference of the Illimois of M Canal of the first importance, especially City of Chicago. I will add that it apparents of the Illimois and I am. that the enlargement is the conference of the Illimois of the me, outsider as I am, that the enlargem from Chicago River to Summit,—a dist miles in a straight line, -if made deep for the average vessels which enter the would be of great benefit to the commerce manufacturing interests of the city, asi its general advantages. The increased which it would give to various kinds of which require space, and would be bette from the heart of the city, if not need now, very soon will be. Such a channfeet wide and 10 or 12 feet deep, -with tial docks upon each side, being directly commercial thoroughfare which would a come second in importance to none in the could not fail to attract capital and pop by the superior facilities for various ki

by the superior facilities for various in business which it would give, and the re-cheapness of the property. The earth exc-informing this enlarged canal would be spre apon each side for several hundred feet giving admirable ground for buildings, hu yards, parallel railroads, etc.

If I am correct in my estimate of the ru-this improvement to your effer and our side.

apon each state for several malared rect giving admirable ground for buildings, he yards, parallel railroads, etc.

If I am correct in my estimate of the value in provement to your city and our stage, let us inquire whether such enlarg may not be made without any cost in more either Chicago or the State. The probable would be from \$5,000,000 to \$0,500,000.

The State owns the canal as it now is, strip of land 90 feet wide on each side of nated by the United States to the State onois in 1822 for the purpose of constructions of the state on the state onois in 1822 for the purpose of constructions of the state of the state of the state on his in 1822 for the purpose of constructions of the state of th

property.

The hue and cry was raised a few years that the parrow strip of land which The hue and cry was raised a few years that the narrow strip of land which would be to the State after the enlargement was to leased for a long time to secure that enlar ment, and that untold millious would thus accificed to the loss of the State and the ber of individuals! But the State has now had control of the canal and canal property nearly four years. The 90-foot strip of land covered with the earth excavated in construct the preson canal, and worth so many millistill remain untouched, the property of the Stand will thus still remain, unless used as I indicated. The truth is, these strips of land absolutely worth nothing as they are, and absolutely worth nothing as they are, and coly be made valuable to the State some such way as I have suggested, this way they may be made, possition by they may be made, possition by they of making a wide ship-off from Chicago River to the Valley of the I planes. Is it not worth the effort? A fail would leave the matter in no worse condition it is at present.

If the Legislature would authorize the absolute of the strip of land reserved to any respective company or companies that would make lowest bid or bids for executing the work of collargement; that is, receiving the work of collargement; that is, receiving the small amount of this margin for the largest extent completed canal, provided the amount paid doing the work should not exceed the amount when the strip should be sold, I cannot percenthat the interests of the State would be in manner jeopardized. The company or comise undertaking the work should be required completed twithin a given time and a certain ten each year,—the title to the strip being much be all a strip the state only so fast as the enlargement should be completed. The work would, of cour commence at Chicago River, and from thence completed continuously toward Summit, and

should be completed. The work would, of cour sommence at Chicago River, and from thence completed continuously toward Summit, and should suppose that the frontage at and mediageport would at once be in demand, and a strain prices. There may be better modes arriving at the desired result than I have st setted, but I only hope that the matter may decreased, and some definite action taken by the strain of the making the canal enlargement it would necessary to change the track of the Chicago Alion Railroad, but this expense would not very great, and would probably be cheerful to the property that Company, in consideration of the tracked, and some definites which would given by the cularged canal, deep enough the tracked, running parallel with it for makes. milus. LOCKPOBT, Dec. 16, 1874.

WILLIAM GOODII

ATLANTIC & CREAT WESTERN. The annual meeting of the Atlantic & G Western Railroad Company was held in New 10 het Monday. The following persons were elected Directors for the ensuing year: J. H. Deve en, Cleveland, O.; W. S. C. Otis, Cleveland, C. Janes F. Clarke, Cleveland, O.; W. H. Upso Alron, O.; George T. Perkins, Akron, O.; He n Z. Parsons, Ashtabula, O.; Reuben Hiltock, Painesville, O.; James H. Fay, New York, Sestern Railroad Company was held in New Yo

c. Parsons, Ashtabula, O.; Reuben fine cek, Painesville, O.; James H. Fay, New York A. Hegewish, New York; J. Clinton Gray, Ne lork; Sobiesky Rose, Condersport, Pa.; Thom Warnock, Meadville, Pa.

The Directors organized by the election of the following officers: J. H. Dovereux, President following officers: J. H. Devereux, Presiden R. E. Bittman, Meadville, Pa., Treasurer; Thos warnock, Meadville, Secretary and Auditor. The following sub-balance sheets, taken from the same of the sa

abunal reports, have been compiled from the abunal reports, have been compiled from the serial balance sheet after the books were closed to the serial seria Cost of road CONSTRUCTION FUND.

Insurance Company vs. Least for the Northern Distriction on a policy of insurance at the property insured in that the property insured in the the party taking the that the title in the case juitable one, and not about the company and visite the yance of one of the house the Company, had the effect his Court affirms the judged had an insurable interest, ittle, and that the non-state-a visitate the policy, and that a visitate the policy, and that

ction of ejectment to recoy-in Minneapolls, occupied as a part of its road-bed, judgment below, that the lawfully possessed of the State, as decided by the if, Justice Davis delivered

N MID-OCEAN.

tity from Cholera s on Shipboard. of Herald, Dec. 13, farshire, which is now at was visited, while on her this port, via Demerara, the a fearful cholera epi-ales among the children, ad coolie passengers have bep. In addition to this,

Herald reporter met, at, the commander of said o consented to give the ortality on board his ves-

the ship Forfarshire, and the of last August, bound coolies, and a earge, conseed for New York.

out the second day after is, the germs of the disaving been brought on person attacked being a who is an Englishman, the Medical College at tant, the apothecary, who otor also, had the woman These gentlemen workprincipally among the we found that they were ed in our comfortable intined from the other placed in our comfortable unrantined from the other parently, in good health, ing men, then a boy and acked, and the disease tri-tempts to stay its fearful ups out as many as forty of the from cholers. Previous

ays out as many as forty or ing from cholera. Previous aged one a day. The third my were attacked and narier-lives. While the dising such fearful havon in er employed on board to average time of sickness ur hours, and the coolies apathetically to their fatt they were attacked. deaths took place, and it as if every soul on board The sick were given con-The sick were given conport wine, brandy, essence
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to observe that when their
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Demerara, and was a child.
We arrived in Octobes
lolers lasted from first to
after which we had no

d Will Comes from a Country.

Readen Journal, ally, one came yesterday, chment, with careful enders look more like Hebrew are written in monstrom the document look like a a thunderbolt. Then slits tribbon is run through, of attestation are appended this singular sheet is In Her Majesty's Court of of blue paper is pasted, paid " are stamped. Below it warious hieroglyphios; at is pendant the impress of the lion and the unicorn, over an urn. The seal is diameter. Two sheets of wafer within, support the er corner of the main sheep, that's certificate, written on the a cheap wood-cut of the e. A cheap wood-cut of the apper, and fastened to ions up in the most ecstatic aple of the way some wills, come from Europe to this nee under consideration the gle ought to be polished

Ears AfterBoston Globe.
Boston Globe.
The constant of the late Armington, Me., is the follower his graduation, he rean, in the usual form, from widoin College, informing fity had conferred upon f. A. M., and that the thereof would be formon the payment of \$10. Mr. McArthur made there at the time, but nearly, century afterward, took its. whole, where he had care addressed a polite note to addressed a polite note to

Economical Plan for Enlarging the Illinois & Michigan Canal to Summit.

TRANSPORTATION.

Condition of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad,

Baltimore & Ohio Not in the Saratoga Combination.

Miscellaneons Items.

THE ILLINOIS & MICHICAN CANAL.

In my letter to you of the 25th ult. published in THE TRIBUNE of the 4th inst., I stated some of the reasons why I deemed an sarly enlargement of the Illinois & Michigan Canal of the first importance, especially to the City of Chicago. I will add that it appears to me, outsider as I am, that the enlargement of i from Chicago River to Summit,—a distance of smiles in a straight line,—if made deep enough for the average vessels which enter the harbor, rould be of great benefit to the commercial and manufacturing interests of the city, aside from hs general advantages. The increased facilities which it would give to various kinds of business which require space, and would be better away from the heart of the city, if not needed just now, very soon will be. Such a channel,-160 feet wide and 10 or 12 feet deep,-with substantial docks upon each side, being directly upon a commercial thoroughfare which would soon become second in importance to none in the Union, could not fail to attract capital and population by the superior facilities for various kinds of business which it would give, and the relative cheapness of the property. The earth excavated informing this entarged canal would be spread out going admirable ground for buildings, lumber-tards, parallel railroads, etc.

If I am correct in my estimate of the value of

his improvement to your city and our State at large, ict us inquire whether such enlargement may not be made without any cost in money to this improvement to your city and our State at large, let us inquire whether such enlargement may not be made without any cost in money to either Chicago or the State. The probable cost would be from \$3,000,000 to \$5,500,000.

The State owns the canal as it now is, and a strip of land 90 feet wide on each side of it, donated by the United States to the State of Illinois in 1822 for the purpose of constructing a canal, and "for no other purpose whatever." After using so much of these strips as would be required for the enlargement, a strip of an average width of from \$0\$ to \$5\$ feet upon each side would remain. Not a very large quantity of land, it is true, but, as it would control the cultre frontage of the canal, it could be made exceedably valuable by co-operation with the cultre frontage of the canal, it could be made exceedably valuable by co-operation with the cultre frontage of the canal, of the condens without such cooperation would be of comparatively little rule. If the owners of these lands would convey to the State, or those to whom the State might give a title to the frontage, a strip of \$500 or \$600 feet in width upon each side, it would, doubtless, more than quadruple the value of their remaining land, and it is scarcely probable that any one would be a children to do this if he could be guaranteed the speedy enlargement. Now, enacty how the object desired—that is, to have these two narrow betts of land left after the calargement pay for that enlargement—is to be accomplished 1 don't pretend to know. I will smply suggest, and leave it to wiser heads to maure a plan.

Three stated that the probable cost of enlargement.

emply suggest, and leave it to wiser heads to nature a plan.

I have stated that the probable cost of enlarging and docking the 8 mules of canal from Chicaps River to Summit would be from \$5,000,000 to \$2,500,000. As the character of the earth to be ensysted to form the enlargement is now perfectly understood, and the quantity both above and below water can be ascertained with ceramity, the cost may be estimated with much the cost may be estimated with the c monacy, especially as it has already been de-termined what kind of machinery would be re-quired to most effectually accomplish the work. The 8 miles, including both sides, would give \$4.50 feet of dockage, which, within five years from the completion of the enlargement, should be worth, it would seem (with the strip of land 500 or 600 feet in with), say an average of \$50 or \$60 of 800 feet in with), say an average of \$50 or \$60 per foot front. At \$50 per foot it would amount to \$4,224,000, and at \$60 to the sum of \$5,068,-80. I may have placed too high a value upon this moperty, and readily grant that I am a poor ladge of it, compared with the real-estate specdators of Chicago, who have a world-wide reputation for threwdness. But, although they are, toubless, "honorable men," I wouldn't trust their expressed opinions too far, where they happen to be much interested in the same kind of appears.

The hue and cry was raised a few years ago at the narrow strip of land which would be left to the State after the enlargement was to be sased for a long time to secure that enlarge-aent, and that untold millious would thus be servinced to the loss of the State and the benefit of individuals! But the State has now had full individuals! But the State has now had full emtrol of the canal and canal property for narly four years. The 90-foot strip of land now overed with the earth excavated in constructing the present canal, and worth so many millions, sill remain untouched, the property of the State, and will thus still remain, unless used as I have indicated. The truth is, these strips of land are abolutely worth nothing as they are, and can the best way as I have suggested. In his way they may be made, possibly, to pay the cost of making a wide ship-canal hun Chicago River to the Valley of the Deshimes. Is it not worth the effort? A failure wideleave the matter in no worse condition that it is at present.

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If the Legislature would authorize the absolute meet the strip of land reserved to any responsible company or companies that would make the breat bid or bids for executing the work of the was bid or bids for executing the work of the surgement; that is, receiving the smallest agust of this margin for the largest extent of empleted canal, provided the amount paid for wing the work should not exceed the amount for which the strip should be sold, I cannot perceive at the interests of the State would be in any samer jeopardized. The company or companies undertaking the work should be required to explete it within a given time and a certain extended the state only so fast as the enlargement total be completed. The work would, of course, summerce at Chicago River, and from thence be empleted continuously toward Summit, and I wald suppose that the frontage at and near frieport would at once be in demand, and sell a furtices. There may be better modes of the prices. There may be better modes of many the desired result than I have sugned, but I only hope that the matter may be made, and some definite action taken by the stillars in reconstitution.

becaused, and some definite action taken by the latter in regard to it. In an ing the canal enlargement it would be latter by the charge the track of the Chicago & latter by the charged the charged the charged the consideration of the latter by the company, in consideration of the latter by the the latter WILLIAM GOODING. OCIPORT, Dec. 16, 1874.

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY.

Is annual meeting of the Atlantic & Great

annual meeting of the Atlantic & Great am Railroad Company was held in New York fonday. The following persons were elect-brectors for the ensuing year: J. H. Dever-Gereland, O.; W. S. C. Otis, Cleveland, O.; P. Clarke, Cleveland, O.; W. H. Upson, 0.; George T. Perkins, Akron, O.; Hen-Parsons, Ashtabula, O.; Reuben Hitchrille, O.; James H. Fay, New York; wish, New York; J. Clinton Gray, New Sobiesky Rose, Condersport, Pa.; Thomas

tors organized by the election of the at officers: J. H. Devereux, President; hitman, Meadville, Pa., Treasurer; Thom-snet, Meadville, Secretary and Auditor. ring sub-balance sheets, taken from na! reports, have been compiled from the

1874:	after the books were closed
erncease and of road equipment, account	construction Fund. etc. \$75,253,691,00 5,991,330,46 leemed 2,041,39 650,00 tation 398,293,47
***************************************	\$81,645,965.32
red stock	\$14,795,298,60 9,876,250,00 14,922,200,00 10,178,679.69 28,785,000.00

Reorganization stock outstanding.

Reorganization stock in suspense.

Fractional certificates issued.

Real estate sold.

Town and city subscriptions. 412,500.00 348,000.00 5,213.12 6,302.81 12,221.10 \$81,645,965,82

te from purchase and construction
1. The from fund of leased lines of 1872, 192,707,20
28 from fund of leased lines of 1873, 383,983,38
lics. 6,744,013,29 Total\$ 7,627,881.24 FREIGHT TRAFFIC FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30.

Tons, Miles, Revenue, 160,957,543 \$2,434,979.1 Through freight... 563,321 158,267,867 1,600,996.4 Total2,709,734 319,225,857 \$4,035,885.64

Total......1,038,836 29,486,695 \$986,758.73 Net earnings from above..... \$925,938,57

the last three years has, on its face, a bad showing. In 1872, the cost of operating was 67 84-100 per cent; in 1873, 65 46-100 per cent; in 1874, 75 per cent. The falling off in receipts, without a corresponding reduction of operating expenses, accounted in part for this unfavorable showing, but a note iurnishes further explanation. In 1872 and 1873, the cost of track material was charged to construction necount, whilst in 1874 it was included in operating expenses. Had the same plan peen adopted ing expenses. Had the same plan been adopted ing expenses. Had the same plan been adopted this year, the operating expenses would have been 68 58-100 per cent, instead of 75 per cent. In examining the traffic tables it is found that there has been a decrease in revenue from pas-senger traffic during the present year of \$179,-451.72 as compared with 1872, and of \$70,46 491.72 as compared with 1872, and of \$\frac{2}{3}\text{.0367}\$ as compared with 1873; showing a steadily declining revenue. In freight receipts there has been a decrease this year of \$\frac{2}{3}\text{.06}\text{.01}\text{.08}\$ as compared with 1873, and of \$\frac{2}{4}\text{.072}\text{.42}\$ as compared with thirteen months included in the figures of 1872. The local freight carried in 1874 was 2,146,413 tons, and the through fraight \$\frac{6}{6}\text{.321}\$. The receipts for local freight carried in 1874 was 2,146,413 tons, and the through fraight \$\frac{6}{6}\text{.321}\$. freight 563,321. The receipts for local freight were \$2,434,979.16, and for through treight \$1,600,906.48,—the rate per ton per mile being about 134 cents on local freight, and 84-100 of

ent'on through.

The exhibit is anything but satisfactory, but it is believed that the Receiver, Mr. Devereux, nas the will and the ability to carry the road over the difficulties with which it has had to battle during the last few years. The new arrangement just entered into with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad connects it with Chicago and the Northwest, and will undoubtedly greatly increase its earnings.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Since the opening of the new through line to New Orleans, by the extersion of the Mississippi Central Railroad to Fillmore, opposite Cairo, shipments to Southern points, via the Illinois Central Railroad, have largely increased. It is stated by the managers of this road that business in the South is not dead by any means, and no better field presents itself for Chicago mer-

chants at the present time.

The Illinois Central Railroad has shipped to the South during the year ending Dec. 1, the following freights: 4,621 cars corn; 2.001 cars oats: 828 cars wheat; 763 cars hay; 2,453 cars merchandise; 245 cars pork; 598 cars meat; 212 cars ice; 6,315 cars coal; 217 cars lumber; 319 cars stone; 170 cars lime; 183,318 barrels flour; 4,795 barrels corn meal; 66 cars horses; 32 cars cattle; 21 cars bogs; 8 cars sheep; 40 cars peer; 96 cars potatoes; 65 cars poultry; 116 car wood; 84 cars wagons; 52 cars barrels; 19 car household goods; 46 cars mules; 69 cars whis ky; 4 cars machinery; and 188 cars lard.

Mr. Charles Macabe, City Ticket Agent of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, has resigued, and will leave the road to go into the hotei business. will leave the road to go into the hotel business. Mr. Macabe has long been connected with the Chicago & Alton as Assistant General Ticket Agent, which position he left about two years ago to accept the position of General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the International & Great Northern Railroad at Houston, which position he held however but a short time, resigning on account of the prevalence of yellow fever at Houston at the time. Coming back again to Chicago he was re-engaged as City Ticket Agent, which position he has filled ever since, to the entire satisfaction of his superiors. He will be succeeded by Mr. A. J. Moore, formerly traveling agent of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad. Northern Railroad. THE BALTIMORE & OHIO.

The rumors that the Baltimore & Ohio had joined, or intended joining, the Saratoga Combination are set at rest by the following telegram, received here yesterday:

James Walsh:

Baltimorz, Dec. 17.

The statement is entirely groundless, and there is no change in the position or policy of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

John King, Jr., Vice-President.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

Report of the Trustees of the Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home-A Gratify-

ing Exhibit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 17.—The Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home have about completed their report, and will lay it before the Governor to-morrow. It will show that they have in attendance at the Home 301 orphans, with an average daily attendance for the two years which their report covers of 297, the average age of whom is 10 years. The amount expended is \$103,676.33. The cost per capita per annum is \$156. There are eight applications for admission now pending before the Board. Since the opening of the Home 870 children of soldiers under 14 years of age have been admitted. The schools, it is claimed, show a better average than any other of their class in the State. The Trustees will ask for an appropriation of \$50,000 per annum.—\$2,000 per annum for repairs and improvements, \$250 per annum for the library, and a special appropriation \$1,000 to construct cisterns. The Home now depends for its supply of water upon the well of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, near a mile distant. The following is the

FINANCIAL STATEMENT,	
Expended for clothing	14,929,54
Provisions	28,649,66
Furniture	4,238,29
Improvements	10.507.10
Fuel	7,717,95
Lights	2,312,46
Lave-stock	125 00
Tools and implements	207.96
Books and stationery	1.356.51
Hospital and medical supplies	362.10
Salaries, and for work in all departments.	23,999.49
	20,000.20
Miscellaneous, including all articles not	0 104 58
classified	3,184.75
Incidentals-Freights, telegraphing, burial	
expenses, transportation of children,	
amusements, etc	1,453,21
Farm, including wagons, carts, shed , out-	
houses, implements, seeds, subsistence	
for horses, etc	3,736.85
Ornamenting grounds	494,81
Trustees' expenses	338.75
Total\$1	103,676.33
Balance unexpended of regular appropria-	

salance on special appropriation not expended. \$30,738.32

Total to the credit of the institution \$34,261.50 The sanitary condition of the institution is most excellent. Mrs. V. C. Orr is the Superintendent, and her labors are said to have been crowned with eminent success.

CENTENNIAL RACE. NEW YORK, Dec. 17 .- The managers of the Monmouth Park Association have resolved to celebrate the centennial of American independence by the offer of a purse of \$5,000, for all ages, in races of four-mile heats, and have sent special notice to all the great race-horse owners in the country. Entries will have to be made be-fore January, 1873, a year and a half in advance of the time set for the races.

bonds 19,876,290.00 | The New York Sun hints that Miss Proctor to bonds 10,173,679.69 | will sue Beecher for libel, which explains the bonds Ohio Division 2,476,300.00 | ther hearts that would ache."

THE INSANE

Visit of the Legislators to the Elgin Asylum.

Inspection of the Building---Its Satisfactory Condition.

Trustee Holden Tells the Guests What He Wants of Them.

Examining the Inmates.

Upon the invitation of Mr. C. N. Holden, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Northern Insane Hospital and Asylum at Elgin, the following named members of the State Legislature and their friends visited the asylum yesterday: Senators-J. Beuhler, of the Fifth District; H. F. Waite, of the Sixth District; and C. W. Upton, of Waukegan. Assemblymen-C. L. Niehoff and T. M. Halpine, of the Third District : O. L. Mann and M. M. Miller, of the Fourth; C. G. Linderborg, M. J. Dunne, and J. M. Arwedson, of the Fifth; and W. H. Stickney, of the Sixth District. Guests -Dan Booth, Jefferson; Prof. A. J. Sawyer, William Hopkinson, of Chicago; H. B. Hurd; James Harrington, of Geneva; Capt. H. P. Goodrich and Miss Annie Goodrich, of Philadelphia. Pa.; S. V. Shipman and Miss Annie

Shipman, of Chicago.

THE CADSE OF THE VISIT may be explained in this wise : Dec. 15 the Trustees of the Asylum sent their year's report to Springfield. After detailing all the work that had been done since the work of building began. itemizing the expenditure, showing that the building was now complete according to the original plan, and would afford accommodation to 450 patients, the Trustees asked for further appropriations to provide for the wants the patients for the next two years, and for other purposes hereafter explained in Mr. Holden's address. With a view of convincing the legislators of the entire truth of the statements in the annual report, to enable things accomplished by the Trustees, and that they might be brought to understand thoroughly the necessity for the appropriation asked for, so that should a doubting Thomas show himself when this matter comes up for discussion in the Legislature, they may brush away his skeptieism by the recital of hard facts, Mr. Holden in-

stituted this excursion.

The party started from the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Depot at 9:40 a. m., in a special car, which was placed at the disposal of the Trustees by Col. John S. Wilcox, General Solicitor of the railroad. A very comfortable, enjoyable ride through some of the prettiest country in the State, lasting about an hour and forty minutes. brought them to their destination, the handsome

Quite a large deputation of the principal men of the city received the visitors at the terminus. Among them were: Judge Wilcox, S. S. Mann J. C. Bosworth, R. W. Padleford, City Clerk of Elgin, A. T. Lewis, Orlando Davidson, and the Rev. J. Baulch. The asylum vehicles were not capacious or numerous enough to convey the party to the saylum, which is a mile and a half outside the city. So, it recovers as if all the hearts outside the city. So it seemed as if all the livery-stables in the surrounding neighborhood had moderate demand. The regular hospital caravaa had a plethoric quota of legislators; an old-fashioned family coach, drawn by a span of milk-white steeds, which ordinarily adorn the city hearse, contained a Trustee or two, as many Senators, and the ladies and their escorts; Trustees Henry Sher-man, of Elgin, and C. W. Marsh, of DeKalb, man, or Eigin, and C. W. Maren, of Dehalb, who also had joined the party at Elgin, were seated behind Mr. Sherman's locally well-known poines; and so on, all happily disposed and provided for, the journey to the Asylum was begun. As the ascent of the hill from the terminus was made slowly, there was time to look around and area.

and note the configuration and character of the country. um, and a much-songht residence for valetidina-rians. It is just zuch a spot as should be se-lected for an asylum. Proceeding toward the institution the rise expands, and the Fox hiver, like its prototype, is seen slyly emerging from between the rising ground, and winding slowly rough the valley, presenting a very pleasant landscape.

THE INSTITUTION

was reached, and its full frontage of 800 feet was most impressive. The Medical Superintendent, Dr. Edwin A. Kilbourne, received the visitors, and was assisted by Dr. Richard S. Dewey, Assistant Physician, in giving them a cordial welcome. The purity of the atmosphere, the virgings and lightcome cleanly recet harvester. welcome. The purity of the atmosphere, the arriness and lightsome, cleanly, neat character of the internal surroundings instantly created a good impression. After preliminary introductions, the visitors and friends, under Dr. Kilbourne's guidance, proceeded to inspect the rear buildings in which are the kitchen, the laundry, the bakery, and apartments of the domestics. Rather a hazardous thing, one would think, to introduce visitors among kitchen unosticated and even the before one would think, to introduce visitors among kitchen utensils and such like before they have feasted. It was considered quite an act of heroism on the Doctor's part. But it was not such a brave act after all, for he knew well that instead of them being nauseated by kitchen oders and damaged as to their appetites for dinodors and damaged as to their appetites for dinner and the enjoyment thereof, their nostrils would receive a wholesome atmosphere, clear of all foreign ingredient, and their desire to eat, and appreciate, and be stimulated. Boilers, and dishes, and pans, and pantries were all peeped into and explored; the washing and ironing apparatus in the laundry turned and twisted; and when the bakerv was reached, so much improved in condition were many that a pile of fresh-made sweet cakes, emitting a fragrance of carraway-seeds, was speedily reduced in proportions. The rotary oven, a modernization of the old oven in common use in the Netherlands, attracted much attention. The boiler-house and engine-room were next visited, and then the engine-room were next visited, and then the gas-house, in which the Doctor stated he was able to manufacture gas from pure patroleum at \$1.50 per 1,000 cubic feet.

THE REAR BUILDINGS
are fully 200 feet removed from the main build-

ing, with which they are connected by corridors. The wisdom of this provision can be readily un-derstood. All danger from explosions and burn-

derscool. An anger from exposions and ourning, so far as buman ingenuity can devise, is thereby abolished.

The visitors were now shown into the amusement hall, which is directly over the kitchen and laundry, in the rear building. There dancing parties, dramatic entertainments, and concerts are hold over. are held every week, for the benefit of the patients, and on such occasions the proverbially acknowledged influence upon the troubled, or savage, angry breas is abundantly illustrated. The doctor's experience is, that often the most violent patients exhibit astonishing degrees of calmness and count. quiet. The hall was for the nonce turned into a dining-hall. Mr. Holden, with Senator Upton as vis-a-vis, presided over the repast. The ineviable cigar was produced after the coffee, and when a few minutes had elapsed, giving a fair start on the fascinating, fragrant weed,

ME. HOLDEN gently tapped the table with the handle of his knife, and rose smalingly. He said: Gentlemen of the Legislature, I have invited you here in order that you may see for yourselves in what manner have a very said. we have expended the moneys appropriated for the erection and furnishing of this institution, and to lay before you our present needs. In the ecstion of 1869 a law was passed authorizing of the Northern Insane Asylum and Rospital. A Commission was appointed to select a site for the building, and Elgin was chosen, under a promise of a grant from the city. The city do

spring of 1872, the central portion in the fall, and the south wing has just been completed. Additional work has been done, such as putting in an extra boiler for housekeeping purposes, a pump of large dimensions, taking down an ordinary oven and substituting a rotary oven, the addition of a retort to the gas-works,—and these works were not contemplated in the appropriations. The total disbursements, including the annual appropriations for the care and sustenance of patients, have been about \$700,000; every bill has been paid, and there is a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of \$150.

\$150.

At present there is accommodation 300 patients, and if the Legislature grant the appropriation asked for, 450 persons can be accommodated, for then the new wing can be furnished. The buildings have been all well and faithfully built; the ings have been all well and faithfully built; the contractors did their work conscientiously. The great part of the farm is under cultivation, and help is received from the patients. But, with 250 additional patients, which the demand upon the Asylum would soon supp., increased profit could be derived from the farm. The intention is to raise and kill on the farm all the mutton and beef, together with the necessary grain for the cattle, and probably ninetenths of the labor will be performed by the patients. What we ask for now is an appropriation of \$100,000 per annum for the next two years to provide for the wants of the patients, and \$10,000 for putting up outhouses, for repairs, etc. In order to render the wing just finished habitable, we require about \$8,000 for furniture, and we must ask you to have that ap-

nnished nabitable, we require about \$3,000 for furniture, and we must ask you to have that appropriated as for an emergency. I may add that the total amount received by the Trustees, for nearly six years' services and their expenses, has not reached the sum of \$7,000. DR. KILBOURNE, at the request of Mr. Holden, addressed a few the request of Mr. Holden, addressed a few sords to the legislators in support of Mr. Holden's appeal. He said that if the request were ceeded to the Asylum would have accommodation for 450 patients.

Assemblyman Miller inquired where the patient to fillup with were to come from? He rould like to know whether the Doctor would be ble to get occurants for the Addition.

ble to get occupants for the addition Dr. Kribourne replied that during the past two years he has rejected 200 applicants. He had often discharged incurable and chronic cases in order to accommodate recent ones which were, as a rule, curable. If people would understand as a rule, curable. If people would understand the importance of sending cases to the Asylum on the first inception of the disease, a large percentage of men would be saved to the State. Experience taught that 70 per cent of cases only three months old were cured, while, after one year had elapsed, only 30 per cent could be cured. The percentage of cures at this institution was much higher than in any other part of this country, and immeasurably higher than in any part of Europe.

Assemblyman Nichoff desired to know if he understood the Doctor to say that he sent away incurables in order to make room for recent cases?

Dr. Kilbourne answered that that was what he No other speeches were made, although the

No other speeches were made, although the Rev. Mr. Banich wickedly suggested, when in the gas-house, that the newly-elected legislators should take in a good supply of gas, as they would find it u-erul. Senator Waite had a long and earnest conver-Senator Waite had a long and earnest convertion with Dr. Kilbourne upon the subject of treating incurables. He looked upon their dismissal from an asylum as outrageous, and was of the opinion that some legislation looking to provisions for their safe keeping was required.

The visitors then proceeded through
The warbs of THE ASYLUM
under the escort of Drs. Kilbourne and Dewey.
The time for inspection was limited as the train ran by the card, and, as the presence of so many pagonal tends to excite the insane, only the con-

people tends to excite the insane, only the con-valescent wards of the males and females were gone through. Passing through the male ward, seated at a desk in an alcove was a fine-looking, elderly man. He wore the front of Jove himself, the presence of Mars. He arose when the visithe presence of Mars. He aloss when the visi-tors entered and, hastily folding up two pieces of newspaper upon which he had scribbled unintelli-gible signs and characters, requested Mr. Holden to forward them to Springfield. "I will call back for them," said Mr. Holden, pleasantly. The old man frowned, and said, in a tone of indignation, "Come, back to-progress, take them progress." "Come back to-morrow; take them now or never." Mr. Holden carefully deposited the papers in his inner pocket, to the intense delight of the poor lunatic. As the visitors were leav-ing the corridor, a short, red-whiskered man, with a peaceful cast of countenance, followed close up, muttering in audiole tones, "Strike me; I can fight the whole lot; I am champion," and then he rolled up his coat-sleeves. But

and then he rolled up his coat-sleeves. But there was no more harm in him than in a baby. In THE FEMALE WARD, the visitors were introduced to Miss Lawrence, a lady who preserves, in her 70th year, the fresh-ness of middle age and all the preciseness of spinyters. Her appearance at once strikes one as spinsters. Her appearance at once strikes one as being most uncommon. She is divinely tall, is still handsome, and has a nobleness, a stateliness an her demeanor which easily leads the mind to the recollection of stoel-plate engravings of Martha Washington or one of those ancient beauties of the court of Queen Caroline. Her Grees, too, which approaches gandinose, but is CONFIGURATION AND CHARACTER OF THE COUNTRY.

The prospect was charming. Eight is situated most picturesquely. It is built along the banks of the Fox River, so broad and peaceful. Up the hillsides from the water's edge were residences, and on the summits church-spires assert their claim to recognition. The Elgin Watch-Factory, a model of factory construction, adds much to the beauty of the water-front, and, from its prominence, draws the gaze of the visitor the instant he sets foot in Elgin. Home, not of buttercups and daisies, but buttermilk and dairies, the pure air and crystal waters of these breezy hill-tops and that gently-flowing river should make it a sapitarium, and a much-sought residence for valetudinarians. It is just such a spot as should be sevarious tints; clustered here as if flying in flocks, and there long drawn out to represent stragglers. Here is one flock catching up with another. They fly over the window-moldings, downward across the room; then along the side wall and over the bed, over the bed. wall and over the bed; over the headboard and over the door-jamb, and then back toward the win-dow. What is the meaning of it? Miss Lawrence cow. What is the meaning of it? miss Lawrence explains — "Now, you saw that collection of pictures on that wall, pictures—cut from illustrated papers—of prominent men. They are arranged in the shape, as you must have noticed, of a pyramid, and at the apex—did you remark? —is Beecher! The butterflies are the butter-flies of fashion, all flying to hear him preach in Plymouth Church. You saw Plymouth Church;

that I cut from a paper, and it is just above Beecher's head. Now you understund. Oh, feel my arm, is it but twisting.—?" The attendant at once saw that Miss Lawrence was beginning to feel distraught, and as sisted her to her room. The history of that lad is most interesting, and, if space permitted, would be given now. She talks rationally for sometimes twenty minutes; remembers the Eastern cities, and can name the streets in them, in which she often walked in days past. She talks of the society she wised to manufacture and the streets in the street streets in the stree She talks of the society she mixed in, ment names; but never expresses regret. Her only fear is that she will one day be metamorphosed,—turned into a curious animal, and that people will take her around on exhibition. If she thinks of it, her last words will be to a visitor, "Will you see that they don't exhibit me?" and when she is assured it will be seen to she is have. she is assured it will be seen to, she is happy.

The visitors left the institution in time to catch the train. It was the commonly expressed opinion among all, that no better ordered household, and no better managed institution exists in this country to-day.

this country to-day. CAUSES OF SOUTHERN EPIDEMICS. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 17 .- The physicians

Nashville met in convention last evening at the Board of Health rooms, to receive Surgeon E. McClellan, of the United States army, who is in the city for the purpose of investigating the initial causes of the cholera-epidemic of 1873. Dr. McClellan stated that in his investigations he had discovered that the cholera had passed from New Orleans to Vicksburg, thence to Shreveport and Memphis, where it was scattered North, South, East, and West, until it reached the confines of Missouri. The disease had generally originated after the arrival of emigrants from infected ports, and on unpacking their baggage, the disease being confined to their clothing; that cholera, small-pox, faver, and other contagious diseases, could be rapidly and effectively distributed by commoncarrier; that close railroad cars and private closets were the means of spreading the disease as they passed through cities on the line of railroads. In answer to a question by Dr. Buest, why Louisville, although connected by railway with Chicago, Cincinnati, Memphis, and Nashville, was not affected, while Nashville was so severely scourged, he answered by saying that the question opened up a wide field for argument; that it was well-known fact that cholers might be imported into a city again and from New Orleans to Vicksburg, thence to era might be imported into a city again and again, die out, and be revived by some local cause or causes.

TELEGRAPH SUIT. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. St. Paul, Dec. 17.—Beaupre & Kelly, of St. Paul, sued the Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph Company for damages, the circumstances being that plaintiffs telegraphed to Dubuque for a certain plaintiffs telegraphed to Dubuque for a certain brand of pork, the reply being that another brand could be furnished at a price named. Plaintiffs ordered 200 barrels by a message left at the defendant's office, which was not delivered at the Dubuque address until the third day following. Meantime pork salvanced. It was held that the plaintiffs can only recover the sum pad for the message, and nothing for loss resulting from the advance of the price in pork, the daments of the price in pork the daments of the or the buildings and fight was chosen, under a promise of a grant from the city. The city donated 155 acres. Since then three adjoining farms have been purchased, making aggregate acreage of houses and farm of 480 acres. In the summer of 1870 the contracts were let, and the erection of the buildings begun. The north wing and rear buildings were finished in the

ages claimed on this account not arising naturally from defendant's breach of contract, and not being such as may be reasonably supposed to have been contemplated by the parties when making the contract as the probable result of the breach.

STEWART AVENUE.

Effort to Make the Fort Wayne Road A meeting of citizens of the Sixth Ward, in conjunction with the workingmen's organiza-tion of the same section, was held last evening in the saloon situated on the northeast corner of Twenty-fourth and Hanover streets. Mr. Thomas Sullivan was called to the chair, and Mr. D. M. McGarry was elected Secretary.

The attendance was not very large, and the proceedings were orderly.

DAVID DUNNE

DAVID DUNNE was called upon for a speech, and attacked the railroad monopolies in a stirring manner. They were, he said, greedy for gain, and, while they were willing to cut down the poor man's wages to pauper prices, they refused to fulfill their own contracts with Federal, State, and City Governments. The condition of Stewart avenue, through which the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Road had a right of way, was simply horrible. The ordinance passed in the Common Council bound the road to keep 18 feet of the thoroughfare in good condition for the passage of wagons and other vehicles. This ordinance was barefacedly violated every day, and it was only one more instance of the contempt in which certain railroad corporations held the laws of the country. One reason was that they were greatly controlled by English capitalists, who had no interest in America, or in Americans, except to make money. The Hinnois Central Road was one of that stripe. When an infant corporation, the Federal Government granted it 1,500,000 acres of land, along its whole line, which was tied up, and which paid no taxes. He thought that the Illinois Central ought to be taxed in proportion, just the same as the poorest property-holder. [Applause.] He thought that the Illinois Central ought to the Legislature ought to take the matter in hand, and compel the Central to sell its reserved lands to the citizens by auction. He fiercely denounced the reduction of wages by the Fort Wayne line, and said that all workingmen should earnestly combine for the purpose of breaking down tyrant monopolists. [Applause.]

Ald, Sommer said that the previous Aldermen (Tracey and Schmitz) had done their duty. The Board of Public Works, to which was referred the ordinance, had failed to take action so far.

Mr. Dwyer said that the issue of the Aldercondition of Stewart avenue, through which the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Road had a right of

Mr. Dwyer said that the issue of the Aldermanic question in the Sixth Ward turned on this very question of the improvement of Stewart

Avenue.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Owen Conlin, President of the Sixth Ward Workingmen's Association, presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted by the meeting:

Whereas, The managers of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago failroad Company have reduced the wages of their laboring men to the starvation point of \$1.15 per day, without, at the same time, having made a corresponding reduction in their passenger and freight tariff; and,

Whereas, The managers of the said railroad company have failed or refused to comply with the requirements of the ordinances of the City of Chicago

pany have failed or refused to comply with the quirements of the ordinances of the City of Chica and the laws of the State of Illinois, in so far as the and the laws of the State of Hilmois, in so far as they have failed or refused to open a roadway 18 feet wide along its line of entrance on Stewart avenue into the City of Chicago, for teams to pass and repass along said line of railway into said city, from the Souta Branch of the Chicago River, south to the city limits of said city as aforesaid; and to open and plank the crossings of all streets and alleys along said line of entrance, from said South Branch to the said city limits, and to keep in good repair the same; therefore, Resolved, That we, the workingmen of the Sixth Ward, in mass-meeting assembled, do both collectively and individually denounce the action of the managers of the said railroad company in reducing the wages of their laboring men to such a low, paltry sum, as being mean and without justification, and descriing of the contempt of all right-minded men.

Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed to wait upon the city authorities, and urge upon them the necessity of compelling said Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad Company to open the said readway and all street-crossings as aforesaid, in compliance with the laws as made and provided.

Mr. McGarry made some sensible remarks in reference to the question at issue, and recommended in present to the contemporate to the entering and the said readway and all street crossings as aforesaid, in compliance with the laws as made and provided.

reference to the question at issue, and recom-mended vigorous action in regard to the im-provement of the avenue. He moved that the Committee be at once appointed, which pre-The following citizens were then placed upon

the Committee, with instructions to wait upor the Board of Public Works and the Common Council in reference to the matter: Messra Gwen Coulin, D. M. McGarry, Philip Oertel, J P. Eck, L. H. Barton, and Patrick Dwyer. The meeting then adjourned.

MINNESOTA GRANGERS. Condition of the Order-The Master's

Annual Address-The New Railroad Law Not Properly Executed. Special Dirivatch to The Chicago Tribune,
St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 17.—The State Grange
meeting at Mankato adjourns this evening.
About 400 delegates attended. The address of
Master Parsons states that 142 subordinate Granges have been organized in Minnesota dur-ing the last year. He says the experiment of cooperation in buying has proved successful. Efforts, however, to relieve farmers from the cost of surfaceting middlemen in selling have so far failed. The only end gained by the Railway law of last winter, he says, is, that nothing more is heard of chartered rights above legislative power. The failure of the law is not in more is heard of chartered rights above legislative power. The failure of the law is not in itself, but in its execution. Designed to relieve farmers from unjust burdens, it has been turned against them, and made a source of greater oppression than before. The farmers had no representative on the Board of Railway Commissioners. This looked to him like a wanton disregard of their interests. He looked to competition in transportation as the source regard of their interests. He looked to competition in transportation as the source of relief; would make navigable all possible water-routes between the East and West, and remove every obstruction from the Mississippi. He specially advocated the Fox & Wisconsin improvement, and recommended a memorial to Congress for appropriations for the completion of that and other water-routes. He concludes by recommending co-operation in building storehouses and the establishment of a school for orphans of deceased members.

orphans of deceased members.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected last night, including Sam Adams, of Monticello, Master; Lysander Cook, of Blue Earth, Overseer; George I. Parsons, of Winona, Lecturer; and T. T. Smith, of St. Paul. Secretary.

It was voted to hold the next annual meeting

WINTER RESORTS. How to Escape the Winter.

NASSAI', the Madeira of America, with its fine American Hotel and beautiful location. JANAICA, with its Blue Mountains, affording every

CARACAN, the beautiful and interesting capital of Venezuela, with dry climate and equable temperature. If The Atlas Steamship Company's large first-class Iron Steamers, specially fitted for passengers, leave New York every fifteen days for the above renowned health resorts. For part culars apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, 56 Wall-st., New York. ST. AUGUSTINE HOTEL,

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This favorite House has been enlarged and refurnished, and is now onen for the reception of guests.

He Salt Water Batis have been added.

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Nassan, N. P., Bahamas. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor. For full information, address J. LIDORRWOOD & CO., 758 Broadway, N. Y. Steamers sail every two weeks. LEGAL.

SEPREME COURT.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &C.,

County of Procedence, as:

James Tillinghat, to ministrator, vs. Job Andrews et
in quity, No. 1,189.

To the heirs-at-law and next of kin of Thomas Andrews,
formerly of Providence, who died in the year 1822:

WHEREAS, our said Supreme Court, by decree entered
in said cause on the Sthiday of October, A. D. 1874, declared the portion of the estate of said THOMAS AND EEWS
given by his will, upon the death of his widow, to the
children of his sister, Alice Smith, to be incestate, and
directed the distribution of the same among such of the
descendants of the seven brothers and sisters of said
THOMAS ANDREWS, fiving at the date of time death of
his widow, viz.: the jeth day of April, A. D. 1872, as
should, on or before the 1st day of March, A. D. 1873, as
should, on as before the last day of March, A. D. 1873, as
should, as heir-sai-law or distributees of said THOMAS
ANDREWS, as aforesaid, to come in on or before said
ist day of March, A. D. 1873, and file and make good
their claims before me, at my office, at No. 41 Westminster-st., in said City of Providence.

SAMUEL W. PECKHAM,
Master in Chancery in said cause.

SCALES.

SCALES. FAIRBANKS' SCALES FAIRBANKS. MORSE & CO. AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. AIMEE

The management take pleasure in announcing a short FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE SEASON, with MLLE MARIE AIME, the Queen of Opera Bouffe, and the new FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY, One week only, commencing Monday, Dec. 21, at 8 o'clock p. m., when will be produced for the first time in Chicago Chas. Lecocq is ateat and most famous musical and comical sensation, LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT, with the following artists in the leading roles: Clairette (the original role), Mile. Amere, Mile. Langee, Mile. Nardynn; Ange Fitou (his original role), Mons. C. Kolletz, Tuesday evening, and Wednesday Mattines, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE, Wednesday evening (first time here), LA FRINCESSE DE TREBUSONDE. Thursday evening, Dec. 24, LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT's Friday and Continuas Mattines, LA BELLE HELENE, Friday and Continuas Mattines, LA PERICONDE. Thursday evening, Dec. 24, Canad Farewell Night.

Scale of Prices—Admission: \$1. Reserved seats, Dress Circle and Parquette, \$1.50. First Balcony, 75c and \$1, according to location. Second Balcony, 25c and 56c. Sale of seats to commence Thursday morning. Usual reduction at matiness.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. GREAT SOCIETY DRAMA BY THE STAR COMPANY.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, every evening durin the week (Friday excepted) and at the Wednesday an Saturday Matinees, Fred Marsden's celebrated play i four acts, entitled

CLOUDSI Friday Evening, Dec. 18-Benefit of Mr. W. H.

MeVICKER'S THEATRE.

EDWIN BOOTH EDWIN BOOTH Friday, Last Night of OTHELLO.
Saturday Mattines, Last Time of EDWIN BOOTH.
AS. LAGO.
Saturday Night, Last Time of SHYLOCK.
J. H. McVicker.
SAL Launcelot Gobbo.
Next Week, EDWIN BOOTH as HAMLET and RICH-ELIEU. Seats can now be secured.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TONY DENIER'S PANTOMIME TROUPS. Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, and Saturday Mati-25 Specialty Artists, comprising Irish, English and Dutch Comic Songs, Hat Spinning, Gymnastics, Tumbing, Spade and Ladder Bancing, Aerobasts, Stating on the Commission of th

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,

A WEEK OF PURE MINSTRELSY! Kelly & Leon's Famons Minstrels IN A BILL OF GENUINE ETHIOPIAN FUN. Rvery evening and Wednesday and Saturday Mattness.

Monday, Dec. 21-First production of Kelly & Leon's translation of Herne's Comic Opera, entitled LE PETIT FAUST.

CHICAGO MUSEUM,

PEEP O'DAY

JOHN DILLON in his great part of BARNEY.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF

Mr. JOHN W. BLAISDELLI,
Mr. F. L. KELLER, and
MARIE LOUISE DILLON.

MARY MYERS and the Entire Company in the cast.
Saturday Matines—Last time of Romance and Reality. FARWELL HALL,

CAMILLA URSO COMPANY TWO GRAND CONCERTS,

Monday and Tuesday Evenings, Dec. 21 and 22. Reserved Seats at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s, 117 State-at TURNVEREIN "VORWAERTS"

I. Lecture by Rev. Robert Collyer "The Relation of the German Americans to America and the Native Americans," On FRIDAY, Dec. 18, 1874, 8 p. m., at "Vorwaerta" Turnerball, ou West Twelfth-st. Admission, 25 ots. Turnerhall, on West Twelfth-st. Admission,

18 Stages communicating with every part
pass the hall during the evening till II o'clock

SKATING. West Side Skating Rink is new open for the season.
"Beautiful ice to-night." Precure your season tickets.
Lady, \$2: Gentleman, \$4: Lad, and Gent, \$5: Single admission, 25c.
Open day and evening.

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SHASTA,

The great California Landscape, by H. A. ELKINS, on view from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. and 7 to 9:30 p. m. Admis-sion, 25 cents. Twelve tickets, \$2. PERIODICALS. "It is certainly the best of Amer-

ican Magazines." - Express, Buffalo. N. Y. "Its present popularity is the result of pure merit."-Commercial, Pitts-

burg, Pa. "There is not a dull page be tween its covers."—N. Y. Times. "A model periodical."-Philadel. phia Press.

THE GALAXY

FOR 1875. JANUARY NUMBER NOW READY CONTENTS.

Lond : A WOMAN OF FASHION. By Mrs. Annie Ed The Theatre Francais. By Albert Rhodes. Too Late. By Rose Terry Cooke. The Warlock of Windbags. By Junius Henry

November in the Marshes. By Charles Dawson Shandly. A Norseman's Pilgrimage. By Hjalmar Hjorth

The Native Races of America. Under the Roof with Home. Where it Ended. By A. P. C. What is the Matter? Is Anything the Mat-ter? By Richard B. Kimball. A Fugue in Canon Form. By Richard Gran

Nebulm. BY THE EDITOR. A NEW STORY BY JUSTIN M'CARTHY,

Drift-Wood. By Philip Quilibet.

Scientific Miscellany.

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Western, Capt. Windham.

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Lake Shore & M. S. R. R.

GEO, McDONALD, Agent.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS. EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. - † Saturday.ex-copted. * Sanday excepted. † Monday excepted. † Ar-rive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. † Daily. CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD

a-Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-ata.
Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-ats. MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD. hicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louist ana, Mo., and Chicago, Springhild, Allon and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Devot, and 122 Randolph-st.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD. nion Devol, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, & South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

Milwaukee, Madison, Monroe & 2 * 8:d0 a. m. * 4:00 p. m. * 9:30 a. m. * 7:45 p. m. * 100 p. m. * 7:45 p. m. *

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 53 Clarket., and at depots.

Mail and Express. 7.300 a. m. 7.30 p. m.

Ottawa and Streator Passonger. 7.30 a. m. 7.30 p. m.

Dubuque & Stout Oity Kxp. 9.30 a. m. 7.30 p. m.

Pacine Fast Line, for Omaha. 10:00 a. m. 5.30 p. m.

Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchisou & St. Joseph Exp. 10:00 a. m. 7.16 p. m.

Texas Express. 10:00 a. m. 7.16 a. m.

Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass

Aurora Passenger (Sunday). 10:00 a. m. 7.16 a. m.

Aurora Passenger (Sunday). 10:00 p. m. 10:00 a. m.

Dubuque & Stout City Exp. 10:00 p. m. 10:00 a. m.

Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha. 10:00 p. m. 7.10 a. m.

Dubuger's Grove Accommodation 11:00 a. m. 2.05 p. m.

Duwner's Grove Accommodation 11:46 a. m. 5.25 p. m.

Duwner's Grove Accommodation 11:46 a. m. 5.25 p. m.

Ex. Sundays. 1Ex. Salurday. 2Ex. Monday.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday KANKAKEE LINE. rom Central Depot, fact Luke-st., and depot foot Twenty, second-st. Ticket office, 121 thurbolyh-st., and at depot. Leave. Arrive.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE AND KOKOMO LINE erom Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway depot, conner Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket affice, 12 Randolph-st., and at depot.

Leave. Arrive. Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincin-nati Day Express. 8:00 a. m. 8:40 p. m. Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincin-nati (daily). 7:30 p. m. 7:40 a. m. PHTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD. From depot corner Clinton and Carroll-sta., West Side. Picket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

Columbus, Pittsburg & New York
Day Express.
Columbus, Pittsburg & New York
Night Express (daily).

7:30 p. m.
7:40 a. m. PIT ISBURB, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Leave. | Arrow.

10:00p m. † 9:00 a. n. 4:55 a. m. 5:05 p. n

BALTIMORE & ONIO RAILROAD From Ballimore and Ohio Rallroad depots, foot of South Water and foot of Twenty-second-sis. Ticket offer, M La Salle-st. Mail, Sundays Excepted....... 7:40 a. m. 8:35 p. m. Express, Daily 6:40 p. m. 8:35 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD. PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR OIL FOR 1875-6. OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE ROADS,

OFFICE COFTHE LIGHT-HOUSE ROADS,

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock m. on Wednesday, the 6th day of January, 1824, for supplying one hundred and thirteen thousand (113, 6on gallons of the best quality winter-strained pure Lard Officer the United States Light-House Service, according to the the peculications bearing date as above, copies of which may be had, after Nov. 30, on application to the Light-House Board; to the Light-House Board; to the Light-House House Island, N. 7, the Light-House Inspector at No. 14 Femberton square, Boston, Mass.; and the Light-House Laspector at Deroit, Mich.

JOSEPH HENRY, Chairman.

MEDICAL CARDS.

MEDICAL CARDS.

MEDICAL INSTITUTE, nor Washington and Frank chartered by the State of nois for the apreas purpose giving the highest postireatment in all cases of vate diseases. It is well known to ever twenty years. No matter who has failed, call write and receive the opinion of the bithest medical ent, free of charge. A book for the million free of charge. A book for the million free of charge, the million free of charges, the million free of charges, and marriage, I have and its consequences, etc. Ladius for lug the most delicate attention, with home brand, call or write. All business strictly confidential. Or hours from 9 a. m. until 7 p. m.; Sunday, 10 to 2.

NO CURE! Dr. Kean,

360 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO, May be consulted, personally or by mail, frue of charge, on all chronic or nervous disoases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours. Sa. m. to Sp. m.; Sundays from \$16 B.

epot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Tuenty-second et. Pickel Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

a greenborn in tow, he gives the alarm, and spoils the game. He is a sort of local guardianangel for that section, and, like most benefactors of his species, gets more abuse than thanks. Yesterday forenoon he saw a rather notorious confidence operator pick up a subject near the corner, hold him in conversation for a time, and then walk westward with him. When they reached the alley east of McVicker's, the officer ang out to the conndence man to quit that, which he did, running nimbly up the alley, and lieappearing in the distance.

Then the officer accosted the countryman, who stood there puzzled by the sudden departure of his new friend, and asked him in a friendly way why he was so silly as to suffer himself to make acquaintances on the streets? Did he never real the papers?

read the papers?
The countryman immediately wanted to know The countryman immediately wasted to anowhy the officer could not attend to his own business. Did he take him for a confidence man?

No, he did not, but did the countryman know that the person he was walking with was a notorious thief?

The countryman said he knew nothing of the ind. The person in question belonged near agara Falla, where he himself resided. Would Ningara Falls, where he himself resided: would the officer please mud his own business? Did he take him for a sucker? Then he launched out into profanity of a rather exagerated type, and the officer was greatly tempted to arrest him, but forbore, and returned to his station. The day before, the same officer saw an old nan traveling down Madison street with a 17-ear-old lad, who was far from being a Sunday rear-old lad, who was lar Holla being school teacher. He followed the pair, overtook them between Dearborn and Clark, and said to

them between Dearborn and Chars, such the old gentleman:
"Do you know who this fellow is?"
"No," said the old gentleman, "but he know Well," says the officer, "he is a well-known

"Well," says the officer, "he is a well-known thief. Be off with you, young fellow."

The lad protested, said he was respectable, and told where his room was, but the officer was incrorable, and he left.

"Now," says the officer, "how is it that a man as old as you allows himself to be picked up in this way? Do you never read the papers, and see how people are fleeced?"

"Sir," replies the old man, I will not permit you to talk to me in that way. I am not a fool, sir. I wish you to understand I have traveled through all the cities of this country. It takes a sharp man to cheat me, sir. I consider your remarks as personal, and I wish you to understand that I can take care of myself without any of your infernal interference. This

you to understand that I can take care of myself without any of your infernal interference. This is singular conduct on your part, and I shall report you, sir, if it is repeated. My name is Wilkins, of Quinov, and I have traveled, sir."

Here the officer abandoned him. Yesterday Mr. Wilkins appeared at the Central, and stated that he had gone into the lottery business and lost \$82. He was quite subdued, and made no reference whatever to his conversation with the reference whatever to his conversation with the officer. All he wanted was to get his money back. It is a pleasure to state that he did not recover a cent, and had to borrow money to go home with

THE BETHEL HOMES. CONSIDERATION OF THE SUBJECT BY THE PRESBY TERIANS.

mittee appointed at a late meeting of the Presbyterian ministers to investigate the Bethel Homes of the city met yesterday afternoon at McCormick's Block. Present, the Revs. J. M. Gibson, R. W. Patterson, and Mr. J. V. Farwell. For some time there has been a friction between the Beth I Home located on the West Side, and the Mariners' Temple, on the North Side. Both institutions, it seems, are identical in character, and engaged in wrok. The former is run under the auspices of the National Seamen's Society, while the latter is an independent and Society, while the latter is an independent and purely local institution. An investigation was ordered into the merits and dements of both, that the Curch as a body might datermine where its charity was most deserved and where its application would do the most good.

At the committee-meeting yesterday a clash of words was subjusted from the fact that the officers of the two Homes, representing rival interests, were to be present. The Committee took precautions, however, to prevent this, and

took precautions, however, to prevent this, and not only excluded the officers, out the press representatives, in consequence of which much of the detail of the imbroglio is lost to the public.

report showed that since the fire of 1971 about \$30,000 had been received and expended. Of this amount about \$43,000 had been realized from the business, from which, after supporting the institution, a profit of \$11,000 had accrued, which had been applied to the completion and furnishing of the Home. The balance of the receipts over and above the business, derived from public contributions, had also been applied to the building. The report shows that since the fire about 30,000 persons have been accommodated at the Home, and, on the whole, that the institution, under the direct management of the Rev. B. Frankland, has been more than self-sustaining. THE BETHEL HOME

than self-sustaining.

The reports from the Mariners' Home were not quite so satisfactory to the Committee, from the fact that they were wanting in detail. It appeared, however, that the 'institution was incumbered to the amount of \$14,000, and besides had a floating debt of \$6,000, with assets said to be worth \$50,000. Statements of receipts and disbursements were absent, which the Committee deemed. t necessary to see. The failure on the part of sent them was regarded as an oversight, or a failure to comprehend the wants of the Committee. 'After mepecting the report presented, Dr. Gibson and Mr. Farwell visited the Home to get the missing links.

THE FINAL REPORT

of the Committee is promised to be ready to be presented at the Monday morning meeting of the ministers, but it is very doubtful whether it can be completed. At present the Committee have no idea that there has been any intentional wrong committed in the running of either of the Homes, but it is satisfied that much of the management has been loose and unbusiness-like. management has been loose and unbusiness-made.

The end the Committee hopes to reach is the corsolidation of the two Homes, which seems almost impossible, under the circumstances. If the consolidation is made at all it would seem that consolidation is made at all it would seem that the lesser must succumb to the greater, which would wipe out the Mariners' Temple. In this event it is quite likely that the Bethel Home will undergo a change of management,—not that a change would in any wise improve it, but that such a course would be necessary to the quiet-ing of factions and the promotion of harmony among those interested in the success of such an institution.

ILLINOIS PRESS ASSOCIATION

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. meeting of the Executive Committee an fficers of the Illinois Press Association was held at the Sherman House yesterday afternoon. The object of the gathering appeared to be to take me action looking to a meeting of the Asso ciation during the winter at Springfield, while the Legislature was in session, that its influence are the passage of law requiring all botices, especially of forced sales, to be published in the county papers

notices, especially of forced sales, to be published in the county papers.

The meeting was called to order by George Scruggs, of the Champaign Gazette, President of the State Association. Present, J. W. Bailey, Republican, Frinceton; J. H. Haviland, Gem of the West, Chicago; Mrs. Myra and Judge Bradwell, Legal News, Chicago; Dr. C. N. Whitney, Herald, Princeton; and Mrs. M. E. De Geer, Crusader, Chicago.

Letters were received from H. L. Clay, Gazette, Carroliton; Jesse Harper, Commercial, Dawville; J. W. Clinton, Ogle County Press; Arthur Hall, Gazette, Kankakee; and E. H. Phelps, Post, Wyoming, all approving the object of the present.

me discussion it was resolved to hold winter meeting of the 2 ha day of January

"The Moral Power of the Press," by Mrs. M. E. De Geer, Crusager, Chicago.
"The Mission of a Local Editor," by R. E. Hoyt, Journal, Cnicago.
"The Country Editor," by E. F. Baldwin, Journal,
"The Country Editor," by E. F. Baldwin, Journal,
"Independent Journalism," by Mr. Davis, Sun,

Cairo.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION.

"Is the method of using ready-printed sheets advantageous?" Affirmative, C. N. Whitney, Herala, Princeton; negative, H. L. Clay, Gazette, Carrollton.

"How to make and save money in a printing office." (Charles Holt, Gazette, Kankakee, leading disputant.

"Job printing, and how it can be conducted most profitably in connection with a newspaper." S. P. Rounds, Printers' Cabinet, leading disputant.

It was resolved that the regularly-appointed speakers and essayists be limited to 20 minutes' time, and that, in the general discussion following the introduction of a subject, the limit should be 5 minutes.

An invitation was extended to the craft theorement the State to be present at the Spring. throughout the State to be present at the Spring-field meeting, and to bring with them specimens of their respective papers and of their job

ing. esident Scroggs was authorized to fill any vacancies that might occur on account of any one failing to perform the duties assigned them on the programme, and to make every arrangement necessary to the success of the meeting.

THE LAST DODGE

HOW A GREEN GROCER WAS DONE. Attention has frequently been called to the ingenuity displayed by thieves and confidence operators this winter. The alertness of the press in disclosing every new idea that is practiced puts them upon their mettle, and the result is that every day shows some new scheme for raising the wind. The latest operations practiced seem to be upon the store-keepers, and especially upon family grocery stores. It was told a few days ago how an operator had gone through several West Side grocery dealers, and now comes one more who tells a very peculiar story concerning the manner in which he was deprived of \$15 in currency. A few days ago a certain gentleman received his monthly grocery bill, and in checking it over was surprised to see the following charge: "Hem. To currency (borrowed by wife), \$15." Calling his wife to him he expressed himself surprised that she should have taken this method of getting money, to which she indignantly replied that she had never got a cent of the grocery-man, and, upon appealing to him, he courteously but firmly said she had, and that he could prove it, whereupon he got outs note reading as follows: out a note reading as follows :

MR — Will you please let me take fifteen dollar untill tomorrow evening as Mr — is not in & there are some things come from St Louis & I wish to got it immediately if possible. Do so and oblije Yours respectfully

The names in the above communication are The names in the above communication are omitted by request.

It appears that the above delusive document was brought to the groeer by an intelligent lad whom he had often seen in the neighborhood, and who he thought was the son of the aforesaid lady. Of course this brought about an explanation, and the mystery was solved, as follows: On the day mentioned the groeery wagen. lows: On the day mentioned the grocery wagon stood for a few moments in front of the door of that he was mistaken in the house, and went away. He then wrote the note, and, again seek-ing the neighborhood, hired a passing coy to de-liver it. Of course he got the money, and the green grocer mourns that there are others sharper even than those in his own profession.

LOCAL LETTERS.

THE LINCOLN PARK EXTENSION. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune : SIR: The recent purchase by the Lincoln Park Commissioners of 32 acres of sand-banks lying north of the present park for the sum of \$640,-000, or at the rate of \$20,000 per acre, in view of the recent panic and the present extraordinary depression in outside property, is unquestionably a big thing—especially to the tax-payers of the North Side. This is, I believe, the highest price ever paid for acre property in the suburbs. Deducting alleys and streets, and allowing for lots of usual depth, say 180 feet, how much is this per front foot? Is there any other city in the world that can afford to buy land in the country at \$20,000 per acre for a cert ? But was a superscript. at \$20,000 per acre for a park? But what's the odds so we are happy, and can go it while we are Спісадо, Dec. 17, 1874.

CENERAL N. WS.

The Committee from the Board of County Commissioners on Jail and Jail Accounts was in session vesterday afternoon at the county building, and audited a few accounts.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse, optician, under THE TRIBUNE Building, was, at 8 a.m., 32 deg. Fahr.; 10 a.m., 30; 12 m., 27; 3 p. m., 25; 6 p. m., 24; and 8 p. m., 20.

up a package containing cotton goods last even ing. The bundle rolled out of a buggy while the occupant was driving rapidly along Madison street, and the man could not be stopped in time

Among the transfers recorded yesterday occu the sale, by E. P. Burnham to John B. Augur. for \$45,000, of the lot on the west side of Canal street, 66 feet south of Adams, and the sale, by C. J. Wright to Henry a Warren, of the property on the west side of Fifth avenue, 100 feet south of Washington street, for \$45,000.

An inebriated individual, in passing down State An informated individual, in pass in down state street vesterday with some companions, was struck on the head by a coil of rope dropped from the top of a building. It knocked him down; but, staggering up, he grasped a lamppost, and exclaimed: "Hic, 'old on to me, boys; I knew it would come; I knew (hic) Chicago wouldn't be beat; we're goin' to have 'n earthuake.'

In the article published yesterday relative to Morton, the Indianian charged with attempting to bribe Inspector Irwin, were certain statements in reference to alleged accomplices of his. The wording of the sentence might create the impression that Chief-Inspector Harper was responsible for them. This, however, is not the case, the information having been derived from another source.

A lady who was suffering from a chest disorder recently, called in a physician to learn if she were in danger of dying suddenly. Imagine her astonishment when the doctor told her husband, in her presence, that there was no mitral lesion, but the thoracic impulse was diminished, which might be due to the thickness of the parietes of the thorax—possibly to a diminution of cardiac force. The lady was worse yesterday.

Mr. A. J. Rickhoff, Superintendent of the public schools of the City of Cleveland, recently took a trip to Chacago, during which he visited our public schools. On his return home he preour public schools. On his return home he presented a communication to the Cleveland Board of Education, which, allowing for natural partisan feeling, showed that Mr. Rickhoff, like every one else who spends a day or two in Chi-cago, went home with quite a number of valu-able ideas, which he would never have acquired

One of the "snide game men" from Clark street, who is going to Boston next week, has been watching around the Palmer House, and observing the swells as they come sauntering out with tooth-picks in their mouths. He got a silver and commenced precticing. He went in and out of the door until the porter bounced him; and then he went down to the Grand Pacific. He is evidently going to show those Boston chaps how to come out of a hotel and sling a

Two newsboys stopped before a window on Dearborn street in which were hanging some illustrated papers. "Look 'ere, Jemmy," said one, who was undoubtedly English, "ere's a hengraving hof that new fire-boss, Gineral wat's is name," "Now, then, Bob, don't you go fer to tellin' me that that's Gineral Shaler; do yer take me fer a snap? That's Long John." "firt nain't 'ardly 'igh henough for John, but there har somethink habout the heyes hi recognize, you know," answered Bob. The "hengraving" in question was a wood-cut of the transit of Venus.

The Judicial Conference of the Methodist The Judicial Conference of the Methodist Church, constituted by its recent General Conference, was in session again yesterday. The case of the Rev. Mr. Berge, of Northwestern Indiana Conference, occupied a large portion of the day. He was charged with obtaining money underfalse pretenses, and of other unchristian conduct. The case was remanded to his local Conference for new trial. The next case was that of the Rev. Mr. Chaffee, of the Minnesota Conference, charged with imprudent conduct. The Conference adjourned before completing the case.

ners to attend the graduating exercises of

A corpulent old gentleman, who had been out late at night, came running down State street just as the last Madison-street car disappeared around the corner. The old man had good wind, but by the time he got to Madison street the car was at Dearborn. Nothing daunted, he struct out after it. He did not gain any, however, and out after it. He did not gain any, however, and when he reached Dearborn street the car was at Clark. The old gent now became excited, and broke badly. "Hi, hi!" he shouted, "stop that car!" But the conductor was engaged in knocking down fares, and did not hear him. The old fellow now got mad, and the way he streaked it along Madison street was a caution. "Have there conductor, stop, that car!" he Hay, there, conductor, stop that car!" he relled; but the conductor did not hear, and h aw he would have to run for it if he rode in saw be would have to run for in her one in that car. So be loosened his neektie, and put in his best licks, and caught the car at Desplaines street. He had just seated himself and paid his fare, when he discovered that he had passed his destination before he got on. He only wanted to go the to Gault House.

Drivers of express wagons, both public and private, on South Water street, overlook the fact that pedestrians have some rights at the crossings, and, without regarding the crowds constantly crossing, dash across as if the delivery of a load of produce inside of ten minutes was a matter of hie and death to them. There is a small one-story frame shauty two doors east of Ciarl's street, on South Water, oc. loors east of Clark street, on South Water, ocdoors east of Clark street, on South Water, occupied by a commission firm who have a driver
who yesterday afternoon attempted to ride down
ladies as well as geutlemen by driving headlong
over the crossings, which are invariably
crowded on Clark street, near the bridge.
When remoustrated with for his heedless
driving, he manifested himself a ruftian by
impring down from his seat and with whin in driving, he manifested nimself a ruman by jumping down from his seat, and, with whip in hand, in a threatening manner approached the object of his ire, expecting him to "flee from the wrath to come," but when confronted he halted, reconsidered his intention, and sneaked off, to the amusement of the spectators, and decidedly to their regret, as the fellow deserved a troupening, and would have received it had be trouncing, and would have received it had he placed himself in reach of the gentleman whom

At the request of the Standing Committee of At the request of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Illinois, the Rr.-Rev. Dr. Wells, Bishop of Wisconsin, has prepared the following form of prayer for a diocese having a vacant episcopate. Its use in Illinois is authorized by Title 1, Canon 13, Sec. 4 of the Canons of the

General Convention:
Almighty God our Heavenly Father, of Thy loving-kindness grant to Thy Church in this diocess a Bishot acceptable to Thee in soundness of fath and holmess of life, and profitable to Thy people in watchfulness and wisdom, in faithfulness and zeal, through Jasus Christ our Lord. Amen.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

At a meeting of the University Trustees, held vesterday afternoon at the club-room of the Sherman House, at 4 o'clock, the following gentlemen were present: J. Y. Scammon, J. R. Doolttle, President Moss, Chancellor Burroughs, E. N. Biake, R. A. Loveland, Fernando Jones, L. H. Smith, Charles Plotz, H. A. Burt, F. G. Hinckley, Robert Harris, O. W. Barrett, and J. A. Smith, J. Y. Scammon presided.

The business before the Board was partly connected with rules of the new organization of departments recently made. A committee, how-UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

partments recently made. A committee, how-ever, to which had been referred, with some other matters, that of the Chancellor's resignation, reported upon that subject, that, by request of the Committee, the resignation habeen withdrawn. The report was adopted with The following resolution, offered by Dr. Bur-

The following resolution, offered by Dr. Burroughs, was adopted:

Resolved, That, information having reached this Board of the decease, at St. Louis, since the last meeting of the Board, of the Bev, R. E. Pattison, D. D., Vice-President of the University for the year 1871-2; the Board of Trustees place upon their records their high esteem for the deceased personally, and their appreciation of his eminent services to the cause of education and religion, and convey to Mrs. Pattison the assurance of their condolence with her in her cereavement.

Mr. Burroughs also offered the following which was in like manner adopted: Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be, and are ereby, tendered to the Oakwood Cemetery Associa-ion for the gift of a lot in Oakwood Cemetery for the e of the University.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. There are three momentous questions at present agitating the mind of the people, young and old. One of these is: "What sort of presents am I going to get at Cristmas?" another is, "What sort of presents shall I make at Christmas?" while the third question, more common than both the former put together, is, "Where on earth shall I Manasse, optician, under The Tribune Building, ass, at 8 a.m., 32 deg. Fahr.; 10 a.m., 30; get the money to make Christmas presents?"

12 m., 27; 3 p. m., 25; 6 p. m., 24; and 8; m., 20.

An officer of the Madison-Street Station picked up a package containing cotton goods last even ap a package containing cotton goods last even are a present, and increases in intensity as the merry day draws near. It is safe to say that a present are a present and increases in intensity as the merry day draws near. It is safe to say that a present are a present and increases in intensity as the merry day draws near. It is safe to say that a present are a everybody in Chicago expects a Christmas, preseverybody in Chicago expects a Christmas, present, no matter how great or how small; the expectation, with perhaps one solitary exception, is universal. This one exception is a man by the name of Chester Ayres, who has addressed a circular letter to the different hotel-keepers of the city, which for a piece of cheeky mendicancy is perhaps without a parallel. The letter, of which a copy was sent to Phil Conley, of the St. Charles Hotel, runs as follows:

Hotes, runs as conown: Gentlemen and Ladies of Chicago: Will any person have the kindness to assist me in blataining a Christmas present? I have seen as much hard fare as any citizen in Chicago for the last eight ten years. I have tried faithful to keep myself in decency and have tried faithful to keep more than the higher class of citizens, but my health pect with the higher class of citizens, but my health d money has falled me, and I have a hard winter to as through. I do not believe in begging; it is a low sling, and is practiced by unprincipled men and omen who wish to get a living without work. Yours CHESTER AYRES.

uly, Chicago, Dec. 14, 1874. THE CITY-HALL.

The Committee on Markets will meet at 2 clock Saturday afternoon in the City Clerk's office to consider an ordinance providing for the weighing of coal on city scales.

A fireman named Frederick Sloat has proved himself to be incomparably inferior to his brother firemen in natural acuteness. Knowing his lack of mental smartness, he resorted to trick which should call down upon him the wrath of his fellow-firemen. One Dr. Atkinson had sued and obtained a judgment against him for the payment of a bill for medical services. In default of the payment of this adgment, Dr. Atkinson appealed to the Board of Police to compel Sloat to pay his just dues. Sloat on hearing this sneaked around and clandestinely paid the judgment, and then, when Dr. Atkinson appeared before the Board yesterday afternoon, Sloat drew out his receipt. Of afternoon, Sloat drew out his receipt. O course Dr. Atkinson was extremely mortified and if the next patient that comes under his care from the Fire Department does not suffer will be because the Doctor is a meek, forgivin man. The Board countenanced the act by dis nan. The Board countenanced the a charging the case for lack of evidence.

Marshal Benner, in conjunction with Gen. Shaler, yesterday completed the estimates for making the improvements which Gen. Shaler has thus far recommended in the Fire Department. The Board, in conjunction with its Secretary, yesterday held a conference on the subject, but they were all so astamed at the immense total (they dared not foot if up) that subject, but they were all so assumed at the immense total (they dared not foot it up) that they resolved to keep it strictly quiet, and hence it was consigned to the bosom of the Board's obliging Secretary, with justructions to keep it from the public press, and especially from The TRIBUNE.

A delegation of Milwaukee avenue property owners yesterday called on the city officials to confer with them about the opening of that avenue from Desplaines to Canal street avenue from Despianes to Canal street. The assessments for benefits were made some six years ago, and have in great part been paid into the City Treasury. The street would have been opened months ago had it not been for an injunction against all further proceedings, obtained by Murray F. Tuley in the name of Peter Fox whose property the processed averages. tained by Murray F. Tuley in the name of Peter Fox, whose property the proposed extension would cut through. The delegation came to the Hall for the express purpose of interviewing Comptroller Hayes, and inducing him to pay the damages, as there is no doubt of a compromise being effected with Fox; and, if there is not, the injunction can easily be dissolved. They learned that Comptroller Hayes was confined to his house by sickness, and they have accordingly deferred all action until he is able to return to his duties.

The Board of Police yesterday tried Fireman Patrick Dignan. In this case a burglar had en-tered the jewelry store of M. Feuerstein with the Conference adjourned before completing the case.

The annual meeting of the Cook County Board of Education, held Wednesday afternoon at the Englewood Normal School, was attended by J. J. Kearney, H. B. Lewis, William Swett, C. P. Pe-

riolat, Robert Clark, Commissioner Burdick, and County Superintendent of Schools Geo. E. Plant. Mr. Swett was unanimously elected Chairman of the Board for the ensuing year. Principal D. S. Wentworth made an interesting report of the workings of the school during the past year, and Mesers. Kearney, Clark, and Burdick were appointed a committee to examine the school accounts, etc. The Board adjourned after extending an invitation to the County Commissioners to attend the graduating exercises of the the school accounts are the close of the trial. Commissioner, Reno was so astonished at the defendant's honest, outspoken manner, that he elevated his thinking too to the desk in front of him, and bethought himself of a fit sentence for the offender against Board-of-Police justice. He school accounts are the close of the trial. the offender against Bon-d-of-Poince justice. He tickled his brother Commissioners, and then instructed the President to inform Mr. Dignan that he was suspended from duty until he delivered the thiref at a police station. As a fit conclusion to so novel a sentence, he was informed of the existence of a detective's office, which might or might not aid him in his efforts to be reinstated.

OPENING CALUMET AVENUE.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys (South Division) held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the City Clerk's office, Ald. Stone in the chair. Aid. Warren, Fitzgerald, and Sommer, of the Committee, were present. Several property-owners on Calumet avenue were present, and had some talk relative to the ordinance passed some twelve months ago for the opening of OPENING CALUMET AVENUE. owners on Calimet avenue were present, and had some talk relative to the ordinance isseed some twelve months ago for the opening of that thoroughfare between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-seventh streets. They wanted the ordinance renealed, because to carry it out would be damaging to the property interests of the protestants. The gentlemen who protested cla med to represent over 1,700 feet of fromage, which would, they claimed, be damaged to so great an extent that they could have no adequate compensation therefor. They further stated that a person named Gray, who had bought some property on the avenue at the rate of \$50 per front foot, had petitioned for the opening of the avenue at the point indicated. He wanted to enhance the value of his purchase. When asked to withdraw his petition, Gray stated that he would oblige them if they would pay him \$100 per foot for the ground he had bought, which they, of course, refused.

Mr. Gray not being represented, the Committee decided to postpone action until he could have an opportunity of stating his case in person.

The Committee then adjourned. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Grandmothers' and Granddaughters' Supper of the Fullerton Avenue Baptist Church will be held this evening in the church-building. All ladies interested in the Foundlings' Home will meet at Mrs. S. P. Sladdens', 505 Monroe street, at 2:30 o'clock to-day.

Emery A. Storrs will deliver the second lecure of the series on "The English Constitution as Illustrating the Merits and Defects of an Unwritten Constitution" before the Union College of Law Saturday at 4 o'clock.

All members and friends of the Third Presbyterian Church and congregation are cordially inrated to attend the sociable and fair this evening in the parlors and chapel of the church. Hot supper will be served from 6 to 8 o'clock. Music by Johnny Hand.

The Rev. S. W. Duffield, the new pastor of the Eighth Presbyterian Church, will be installed Tuesday evening. The Rev. Dr. Swazey will preach the installation sermon. The Rev. Dr., Paiterson will deliver the charge to the pastor, and the Rev. Mr. Matthews to the people "Helping Hands" are reminded that a meet

"Helping Hands" are reminded that a meeting will be held this evening at the residence of W. A. Barton to conclude the arrangements for holding their fair in aid of Murray Chapel Monday evening at Nos. 274, 276 and 278 Wabash avenue. Admittance to the fair during the day will be free, but in the evening the price of admission will be 25 cents. The basement of the new Swedish Methodist

Episcopal Church, corner of Market and Oak streets, in this city, will be dedicated Sun-day. There will be preaching at 10:30 a.m. by Bishop W. L. Harris; at 2:30 p. m. by the Rev. O. G. Hedstrom, from New York, and at 7:30 p. m. by C. G. Trusdell. All are cordially in-Since the reopening of the Jefferson Park

Presbyterian Church, corner of Adams and Throop streets, four weeks ago, under the minis-tration of Prof. Francis L. Patton, the attendauce has been steadily on the increase. Com-munion services will be held next Sunday, it nection with which Prof. Patton will delive the preparatory lecture in the church this eve ing at 7:30 o'clock.

A special meeting of the Directresses of the Orphan Asylum will be held at the Asylum this morning at 10 o'clock. The new Directresses will please attend. All friends of the institution will please attend. All friends of the institution who would like to assist in making the children happy are reminded that they are to have their Christmas-tree and dinner the day after Christmas, and that doustions to either will be very thankfully received at the Asylum, 789 Michigan avenue.

CRIMINAL. A roll of terry was stolen from Charles Munon's wagon, at 57 Hubbard street, Wednesday

evening. T. H. Peters, of Jefferson, was inquiring at Madison Street Station, yesterday, for two sets of billiard balls, which were stolen from his sa-

Edward Wilson and Joshua Brooks were held each, on a charge of committing a burglary upon No. 19 South May street. During the progress of the fire at the corner

of Madison and Throop streets, vesterday morning, some one carried off an American cabinet sewing-machine belonging to Mrs. Dr. Quirk. Libbie Reid entered complaint yesterday afteroon against William Nixou, whom she charged

with stealing a waterproof cloak. The a Peter Maloy, a boy, was arrested yesterday by Officer Luders, who found him in possession of a buffalo-robe which was evidently stolen. The prisoner and the property are at Madison Street

The notorious Tom White, whose career as a cracksman has been noted from time to time, was sent down to the Bridewell vesterday where he will devote 680 days to serving out the various sentences which have accumulated against him.

Ignatz Kolb was arrested yesterday afternoon Hubbard street, who alleges that he stole from nim eleven milk cans. The property was found in Kolo's possession and he was taken to the sta-

A span of ponies belonging to J. P. Vermilya, f Crystal Lake, was stolen Wednesday, and he eported it at Madison Street Station. Officer bellows arrested Philip Welch at Brone's Hotel, 180 West Randolph street, last night, as the mar who stole the property, and locked him up in the Madison Street Station. The team was found at a livery stable in the city.

Monday evening about 10 o'clock, while Col. deorge R. Clarke and his wife were making a all on C. W. Weston, corner of Thirtieth street and Michigan avenue, a couple of thieves stole the Colonel's horse and buggy, which stood nitched before Mr. Weston's residence. The hitched before Mr. hitched before Mr. Weston's residence. The theft was discovered within five minutes of its occurrence, and Mr. Weston went immediately to his stable, hitched up his own team, and drove to the Twenty-sixth Street Station, in charge of Officer Brennan, and had the description of the horse and buggy telegraphed to all parts of the city, and in less than sixty minutes from the time the theft was committed the horse, buggy, and this year, were intercepted on Canal street. and thieves were intercepted on Canal street, near Randolph. Yesterday morning the thieves were held by Justice Scully in \$300 bonds each, to appear before the Grand Jury. The names of the thieves who were thus promptly nabbed were Edward Peine and James Hassett.

SUBURBAN.

WHEATON.
Tuesday afternoon a drunken Irishman named John Noonan entered the store of Northrop & Hills, and, when none except himself and Mr. Northrop were present, began to abuse him. While Mr. Northrop was off his guard, Noonan fired at him with a revolver. From some defect in the cartridge, the ball did not penetrate Mr. Northrop's clothing, although the force of it knocked him down. He at once disarmed his assailant, and others coming in put an end to the fraces. A warrant was at once issued for

A. M. Comfort, William Cowan, P. Long, W. Williams, J. Gleason, L. Meacham, L. E. DeWolf, A. Austin, A. D. Moffatt, and A. Wheeler. An interesting time is anticipated.

The M. E. Churen Society is making preparations for erecting a parsonage north of the tions for erecting a parsonage north of the church building. Examinations of the college classes commence

Examinations of the college classes common Monday, Dec. 21, and continue three days.
The entertainment given by the musical class of Wheaton College, under direction of Prof. Baker, was well attended and was a most enjoyable of Maria All concerned acquitted themselves able affair. All concerned acquitted themselves in a very creditable manner, and were received by a large and appreciative audience.

The Board of Supervisors for Du Page County

wednesday evening.

The ladies of the different congregations have forwarded a good number of boxes of provisions and clothing to the grasshopper sufferers.

The regular Friday evening meeting at the Wesleyan Church will not take place this evening, on account of the mass-meeting at the Court-House.

Court-House.

At the annual communication of Wheaton Lodge 269, A. F. & A. M., held on the evening of the 16th inst., the following officers were elected: James Saunders, Worshipful Master; W. H. Johnson, Senior Warden; Horace Jayne, Junior Warden; Heary Bender, Treasurer; H. H. Fuller, Secretary; A. Babee, Senior Deacon; John Kline, Junior Deacon; A. C. Stephens,

have an opportunity of stating his case in person.

sidewalk, and injured himself to such an extent fulness. The Major has been a resident here for more than a generation, and has always been unfortunate in nearly every undertaking. San G. Ward Post of G. A. R. has made a gen-

urned to the Clerk of Kane County in Novemer. He expects a much larger business during The several church societies of Elgin are makng preparations for the week of prayer, which hey hope will inaugurate a revival similar in exent to that of last winter.

PROSPECT PARK. A Sunday-school concert will be given at the Congregational Church Sunday evening at 7:30

sed the question whether or not men of

thought have been more beneficial to the world

than men of action. Misses G. Allen and Emms Thrasher gave select readings. The meetings of the Society are open to the public. The Redowa Club gave its usual sociable Tueslay evening, and a plasant time was had. A dramatic entertainment will be given at the White church this evening by an association of young ladies and gentlemen. The proceeds of the evening will be donated to the school of

Christ Church. The programme promises a rare entertainment, and everything has been done to entertainment, and make it a success.

MATWOOD. The Union Sabbath-school will hold a festival and sociable at the Congregational Church Christmas eve. Vocal music and recitations will

be pleasant features of the evening. The second annual festival of the Presbyterian Church will take place this evening at the

AMUSEMENTS. THE BEETHOVEN SOCIETY CONCERT. The Beethoven Society gave its first concert of the season last evening at the new Farwell Hall, versary festivity, the chronologist of the Society hoosing between the disputed days and years of his birth, so as to bring it on the 17th, and make t the 104th anniversary, thus assigning the 17th of December, 1770, instead of the 16th of December, 1772, as the real birthday, Beethoven imself to the contrary notwithstanding. The audience was a very large one, and, if it did not elebrate the anniversary with an unbounded enthusiasm, or manifest an overwhelmng joy at the return of the Geburtstag, it may be set down to two general acts: first, that the programme was too heavy and long, lasting as it did until 11 o'clock; and second, that the festival was held in the worst possible place imaginable for the hearing of music. The name of the hall should be changed out of respect to the memories of the old one, for no music can ever sound well in it. Its coustics are killed by the enormous shelving gallery which projects so far forward that it only serves for a perfect damper on sound. No singers can gain credit in it, however well they may do, and this fact should be taken into account in estimating the results accomplished last evening. We

loubt not that the Society itself will rejoice that the birthday of their patron can come but once a year, for it was a hard task that Mr. Wolfsonn set before his singers, requiring an immense amount of study, and, after all, conferring real pleasure only upon the few. As a matter of novelty and curiosity, however, the production of so great a work as the Mass in C could not but prove interesting. under any circumstances. Its original title bears the opus number 36, and the date 1807. with a dedication to Prince Ferdinand Kinskey. with a dedication to Prince Ferdinand Kinskey, although there had been a previous dedication to Count Esterhazy. Although not a work of the stupendous proportions of the Mass in D, or Second Mass, as it is usually called, which was composed about the time of the Ninth Symphony, it is peculiarly interesting as a composition which led the way to the Second, and as having been written in the period which gave birth to some of his best compositions, among them written in the period which gave birth to some of his best compositions, among them the "Mount of Olives" and six of his symphonies. Many writers have sought in this mass a reflection of Beethoven's religious ideas, and attempted to assign those ideas to some peculiar sect, but of course without any appreciable result. It would be as absurd to say that Beathovan was a Catholic because he wrote. that Beethoven was a Catholic because he wrote this mass, as to say that Verdi is a worshiper of this mass, as to say that vertal is a worshiper of Isis because he wrote "Aida." Haydn said Beethoven was an atheist, but this was untrue, because Beethoven, in his famous will and on numerous other occasions, recorded his profound conviction of the existence of God. He was undoubtedly an adherent of that Ger-man mysticism which has included in man mysticism which has included in its ranks so many of the geniuses of that country. The view of the Beatific Vis-ion which this mass discloses is a poetical one. It is the musing of a religious poet, which, in the Second Mass, deepened into genuine religious

feeling.

For its production, the Society turned or the fraces. A warrant was at once issued for the arrest of Noonan. He was easily taken, and was placed under bonds of \$2,000 for his appearance at the next term of court.

Noonan is an intemperate man, and some years ago placed part of his property in the hands of Mr. Northrop, in order to prevent himself from running through with it. His ill-feeling towards Mr. Northrop was probably produced by some suspicion that he had been wronged in some manner.

Attempts are making to establish at Wheaton a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons. A massmeening has been called for this evening at the Court-House, for the purpose of discussing whether or not the establishment of such a Chapter would be a benefit or an injury to the citizens of Wheaton and vicinity. An invitation has been given to Freemasons to be present and to aid in the discussion. The call is signed by J. Blanchard, F. G. Baker, H. A. Fischer, S. F. Stratton, John Sutcliffe,

strong, but a little draggy, and the sopranos are admirable; fine in tone and quality, quick, prompt, and decisive, and throughout the whole Mass moved with excellent precision and sureness. The quartette, although made up of light voices, was good in quality, but hardly pronounced enough against the choral background. It may be that the wretched acousties off the hall exaggerated these defects, and made the chorus seem more unevenly balanced than it really is. There was no mataking, nowever, the conscientions work of the singers, ever, the conscientious work of the singers, and such fidelity under difficulties is the brightset promise of future success, under more fa-vocaule auspices, and with a less trying composi-tion, the Society can have. The lovers of Beethoven's music will heartily thank the So-Beethoven's music will heartily thank the So-ciety for the glimpse of this great work it has given them. The other num-bers of the programme were the overture to "Egmont," with which the orchestra is very familiar; the Choral Fantasie; the "Ah! Perido;" the first movement of the violin con-certo with Joachim's cadenza, which is a terror to all violinists; and the Hallelujah chorus.

ing, on account of the mass-meeting at the Court-House.

At the annual communication of Wheaton Lodge 269, A. F. & A. M., held on the evening of the 16th inst., the following officers were elected: James Saunders, Worshipful Master; W. H. Johnson, Senior Warden; Horace Jayne, Junor Warden; Heary Bender, Treasurer; H. H. Fuller, Secretary; A. Bisbee, Senior Deacon; John Kline, Junior Deacon; A. C. Stephens, Tyler.

ELGIN.

The city has just been mulcted in damages to the tune of \$1,000, by L. S. Eaton, who alleged that his premises had been damaged to that amount by street-grading. His testimony was that damage to that amount was inflicted. No others of the very fow witnesses summoned by the city could see near that amount of injury, but the jury, in their wisdom, gave it. This is the more surprising as the city allows Mr. E. to use a public street as a lumber-yard.

And another suit for \$10,000 damages against the city is now in progress, and, it is quite probable, will be decided in favor of complainant, as a corporation is fair game for every jury. Maj. George Washington Rennick alleges that nearly two years ago he stepped through a hole in the sidewalk, and injured himself to such an extent that not less than \$10,000 will restore his use-field and injured himself to such an extent that not less than \$10,000 will restore his use-field and injured himself to such an extent that not less than \$10,000 will restore his use-field and injured himself to such an extent that not less than \$10,000 will restore his use-field and injured himself to such an extent that not less than \$10,000 will restore his use-field and injured himself to such an extent that not less than \$10,000 will restore his use-field and injured himself to such an extent that not less than \$10,000 will restore his use-field and injured himself to such an extent that not less than \$10,000 will restore his use-field and will be decided in favor of complainant. She has a besultful touch and plays in a thoroughly and the results of excellent and prove expression, but the aria was given with much feeling and with an effect which was only want ing in power and breadth. As a whole, it was very creditable to this talented voung singer, and gained for her the most enthusiastic appliance of the evening, and a floral tribute. Mr. Lewis San G. Ward Post of G. A. R. has made a generous donation to their suffering comrades in the grasshopper region.

Dr. Frost, of Chicago, will lecture in the parlors of the Baptist church this evening. Subject: "Silent Forces." This is the first of a course of five lectures to be given in the church.

The Catholic Fair will close this evening. It has been quite a success.

The new hotel—the Central—which commenced operations and collapsed so suddenly, is to start again, this time, it is rumored, under more favorable auspices.

The Hilinois Dairyman's Association will hold its annual meeting in this city Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 30 and 31. This important Association has interesting sessions.

The Elgin Dairyman's Association, the oldest organization of the kind in the West, will meet at the same time.

There were twenty-six marriage-licenses returned to the Clerk of Kane County in November. He expects a much larger business during

still greater success.

CRANE'S BENEFIT. An error was made by somebody regarding Mr Crane's benefit, which was announced to occur Saturday night at Hooley's Theatre. This was a mistake, for that interesting event will occur this evening, when a very remarkable bill will be given, the quarrel-scene from "Brutus," for instance, -a scene which, we venture to say, ha not been played for many years. Even Mr. Booth has omitted that scene from "Brutus," Booth has omitted that seene from "Brutus," and it is an open question whether any living mortal has ever witnessed it. To-night, therefore, will be one of extraordinary novelty. The ill-disposed person who misdated Mr. Crane's benefit injured the public more than the beneficiary. Nearly all the seats are sold, and unless an early application is made at the box-office there will be several hundred persons standing. The event promises to be one of the most interesting of the present season.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE, Edwin Booth appeared last evening in his superb characterization of Iago, Mr. Hardie playing Othello. This was a change from the pre-vious evening, when the parts were reversed. He will repeat this finished personation at the Saturday matinee. This evening he will play Othello again, and to-morrow might Shylock. It must be borne in mind that these characters will not be played again during Mr. Booth's engage-

In a month or so we shall have six theatre devoted to the amusement of the Englishspeaking portion of the population. It is not generally known that a movement is on foot to build a German theatre in some central locality of which Germans can feel proud, and where other places of amusement, every evening Hitherto German theatricals have be to Sunday nights, and to the Turner Halls of the North and West Divisions. Messrs. Methua and Pellissier and their talented ladies have done mor than their share toward sustaining purinterest in the drama. The first named gen man is conducting the present enterprise, and the leading Germans of the city are subscribing

iberally to the fund.

Mr. Pellissier, who is an author as well as an actor, has written an original historical drama in the German language, entitled "George Washington, or the American Revolution," in three acts. The piece epens with a view of Washington's camp, embraces the incidents of Arnold's treachery, the capture and execution of Maj Andre, and terminates with the surrender of Yorktown by Lord Cornwallis. Mr. Pellissier will play the title role himself.

CAMILLA URSO. The sale of reserved seats for the two grand HOLIDAY GOODS! concerts to be given in Farwell Hall next Monday and Tuesday evenings by the Camilla Urso com-pany, commences this morning at Jansen, Mc-Clurg & Co.'s, 117 State street. At180 State-st.

NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY.

MONMOUTH, Ill., Dec. 14, 1874. To the Editor of The Chicago Trioune Sin: It would seem that, aside from the theories of political parties concerning State Sovereignty and National Union, there is enough, in even a slight and superficial comparison of the Articles of Confederation of the United States with the Constitution, in the light of our early history, to sustain the strong and eminently sound position of THE TRIBUNE, that the United States is a supreme, sovereign power, instituted by the people of this country, as dis

tinguished from the "State" Governments. Applying that sound maxim which exists in every code of written law in the world, viz. that the preamble of a statute is the key to its construction, we read in the Articles of Co eration that the States parties thereto "thereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other." It is a notorious fact that this great inter-State compact was only ratified by the several Legislatures of the States, and never by the people in convention. The only general organic act of the incheate nation, up to that time, had been its Declaration of Independence, which declared in behalf of

a confederacy among themselves, to take on now and general powers which had never been dele-gated to them, or any of them, violated the na-tionally-declared truth, that Governments deriv-their just powers from the consent of the gov-Assignee's Sale of Carpets, Walnut Counters, two large Heating-Furunces, Gas-Fixtures, Desky, Side-Burd, Mattings, 160 Chairs, &c., &c. Sale absoints, for each go order of the Assigned HARMSON, Assticasets, Middleonest., opposite McVickor's Tassir. ROCKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO. As streams may not rise above the fountainhead, nor creatures usurp the functions of the creator, so the authority of this General Government became much ignored, and failed to win the recognition and consent of the people in whose will lay the true source of all undelegated

one people.

The State Governments, in their endeavor, by

governmental powers.
Washington echoed the national sentiment of that period when he said : "We are a nation to day, and thirteen to-morrow; who will treat with

s on such terms?"
Then the people of this country ordained their Then the people of this country ordained their Constitution, and passed from an undefined condition to their place as a nation before the world. The solemn and terse language of the preamble to that Constitution is the key to its construction and meaning: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, etc., do ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States of America."

the United States of America."
To quote the language of the greatest commentator on fundamental law that ever lived:
"It was an act of the people, and not of the States in their political capacities. It was an ordinance or establishment of government, and not a compact, though originating in consent;

and it binds as a fundamental law pro-mulgated by the sovereign authority, and fieri between each and all the citizens of the United States as distinct parties. The language is, 'We, the people'—not We, the States— ordain and establish —not, do contract and cota-tion to a treaty with each other."—Storey's Const., Vol. 1, Sec. 463.

On numerous solemn occasions the Suprema Court of the United States has, after patient de-liberation and investigation, declared the sand doctrine to be the guiding rule for courts. doctrine to be the guiding rule for construction of the Constitution in our law courts,—using this language in the case of Hunter t. Martin.]

Wheaton, 305: "The Constitution was ordered and established, not by the States in their soreness and the Constitution was ordered and established, not by the States in their soreness of the Constitution declares, by the people of the United States."

The prohibition of many powers the

The prohibition of many powers to the States by the Constitution is not the signing of a niety to abstain on their part, but the command of great sovereign people, ordained as one assion and speaking to local Governments, that the confine themselves within their natural province WILLIAM S. BRACKET.

THE ALABAMA METHODISTS. MONTGOMERY, Dec. 17.—The Alabama Confesence of the Methodist Episcopal Church South has adjourned. The Rev. Jefferson Hamilton, one of the members, died during the session.

Hosiery and Underwear, Silk shirts and drawers, \$3; worth \$9. Wrappen and drawers, \$1; worth \$1.50. Gents' full regular British % hose, 25 cents; price elsewhere, 50 cents.

Look at our 50 cent Balbriggan (ladies) bose; charat \$1.

PARDRIDGE's, Nos. 114 and 116 State street

Talked All Over Town, and we are surprised that any one buys shoes my where than at the New York Dry-Goods Store, No. 24 and 286 West Madison street. They sell a gamma is kid button at \$2.50 and \$3; a genuine \$4 pebble-que tion at \$2.50; a \$3 grain button at \$2; and over hing else accordingly.

Pianos for Cash. A few instruments that have been rented and but little used can be bought at Reed's Tempis of Music, No. 92 Van Buren street, at the very lowest pane

MARRIAGES. CHANCE—CLANCY—At the residence of the brit parents, 751 Michigan avenue, Wednesday syaning, the Rev. J. L. G. McKown, James L. Chance and L. A. Clancy. No cards.

DEATHS. DOYLE-On Thursday, 17th inst., at her residence, 187 West Taylor street, Mrs. Mary Ann Doyle (notice of and, aged about 88 years.
FARNCH-Dec. 17, at 2p. m., of inflammation of the brain, Charles Beaton French, son of G. R. and 3seppline French, aged 21 months. Residence 26 Long.

And Gentlemen in search of Holiday

Presents will find the largest and

most elegant variety in the city of the following goods, viz: Ladier Fine Work Baskets, Sewing Stands

Fine Work Baskets, Sewing Stands, Sewing Chairs, Gents' large Easy Chairs, Children's Dining and Rock-ing Chairs, Rocking and Swinging Cribs, Choice Styles Hair-pin Bas-kets, Silver Baskets, Chil-dren's Toy Furniture Sets, Rocking and Spring Horses, Children's Car-riages, Boys' and Girls' Sleds and Fine Cutters, Doll Perambulators, Toy Carts and Baby Jumpers, &c.

Toy Carts and Baby Jumpers, &c., &c., at

POTTLE'S

Willow-Ware Manufactory, No. 235

West Madison-st.

AUCTION SALES.

FINAL SALE

VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS,

Chromos and Steel Engravings,

THIS AFTERNOON AT 2. AND EVENING AT 5.
AT STORE 169 STATE-ST.,
Under Palmer House. Positive Sale. No Roserve.
LEONARD & CO., Auctions

NEW AND SECOND-HAND

Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Etc.

On Saturday at 9.30,

AT 36 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.

Assortment of Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-Room reniture, Carpets, Stoves, Mattress, Notions, etc., etc.
LEONARD & CO., Anotioneers.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

Closing Sale

TO-DAY,

When will be specially offered the magnificent line of Marble, Brouze, and Gilt Clocks, besides man other valuable and important works of art. We cordially invisually appreciasers to this sale, as every lot offered will be suithout regard to cost.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctionoms.

REGULAR WEEKLY SALE OF

FURNITURE, HOUSEAOLD GOODS, STOVES

Etc., etc., FRIDAY MORNING, Dec. Et. at 9% clock.
New and Second-hand Furniture, Carnets, Bedding,
Biankets, Stoves, and a large stock of General Morshad
dise and Holiday Goods.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Anctioners,
84 and 86 Randisphas.

AT AUCTION,

On Saturday, Dec. 19, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

\$12,000 STOCK OF

By SMITH & HARRISON.

On Saturday, Dec. 19,

AT 10 O'CLOCK.

NO. 81 MADISON.ST.

Opposite McVicker's Theatre,

Saturday, Dec. 19, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

The largest and finest stock of

FURNITURE

Ever offered at public sale, to be sold regardless of cal-Also, Cook, Parlor, and Office Stoves, Show-Cases, Har-ness, &c.; 200 Boys' Sleds, and an invoice of Toys for the

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,

Trade sales of Boots and Shoes at Auction

9 1-2 o'clock. JAS. P. McNAMARA & Co., Austioneers

Half Chests

AT AUCTION,

Saturday Merning, Dec. 19, at 10 o'deck

ROCKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO., Auctioners.

By LEONARD & CO.,

septime French, aged 21 months. Residence, 26 Locals street.

MAGUIRE—Dec. 17, at her residence, 27 Third conne, Mrs. Catherine Maguiro.

ROACH—At 75 Miller street, William Roach.
Funeral will take place Friday. Dec. 18, at the wall-hour, from the Jesust Church, by cars to Calvary. SPECIAL NOTICES.



Centaur Liniment allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns, and will cure rheumains, spavin, and any flesh, hone or much ailment. The White Wrapper is for family use, the Yellow Wrapper is for animals. Price 50 cents; large bot-WILLOW WARE.

> Prof. M. Delafontaine, after anal icago Times, and stating in that ilterated, made the analysis of Dr

MSSRS. STEELE & PRICE, MANUFACTING POWDER:
GENTLEMEN:—As your Baking Powds to Chicago Times, I could not then express a As directed by you, I have made an analysise from any adulteration, such as chalk, flou Besides being pure, it is also stronger, sun udgas than any other powder I have examinated.

ESSES. STEELE & PRICE:
Gentlemen: Since I made an analysis of beame satisfied of its purity, its freedom frogeniton, I have had it used in my house, and, smad has been sent us by mistake, I have con sits. It is perfectly efficient (used as directed spondly in a five-pound can, which lasts my list as the first. I can cheerfully recomme alterated Baking Powder. Truly yours,

RS. STEELE & PRICE: entlemen: As requested by you, I have ally published or caused to be published

he following is my professional opinion ments on quite a number of baking powd.

WINES. THE PIONEER CALIFORNIA WINE HOUSE."

15 Crates W. G. Crockery, 25 Decorated Toilet Sets. Household Furniture, Of every description, Office Desks, Show Cases, No. Oil Cloth, Carpets, Mirrors, &c., GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioness.

Gold Pens

INTHER'S CANDIES PRINTING.

ANK BOOKS AND PRINTING TLVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

Cream Bal

BUT DOE

Prof. Bl. aney did not establish pure quality of Baking: Powder" t on the contra ry he find s DR. PRIC perfectly pure', and that 16 ounces all s can holding a pound of fullthat 16 ounces of pure cream of tar in proper proportion for a perfe more than fill such a can. The maje admit that a Baking Poweler, to be made from puro cream, of tartar every housewife knows that pure c sods are white in color, white plain hat these articles are not used, the weighty compound? Why do not public some other than their own coration? Is it because no resputable powder so largely diluted with flo imple test, drop some of the ful

foating substance is flour and other Baking Powder, and the only reason

the manufacturers and swindle the

of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Po wde

per cent more, or THREE TE

equired. See directions for use . 1 One can of Dr. Price's Powder in

eight powder.

VOLUME 28.

PROF. BLANEY DOES

The Purity

TY OF THE FULL

Indersement of Prof. Blaney, the Emi

MESSRS. STEELE & PRICE, MANUFAC ING POWDER: GENTLEMEN:—I have made careful emido, based upon my analysis, is that the med by you, is one of unusual purity, and the manufacture, but also in the selection of the about the selection of the selec

the following results:

ments on quite a number of baking powderst. Fremising that the standard Baking and bicarbonate of soda only, I will star and bicarbonate of soda only, I will star and bicarbonate of soda only, I will star becently, I snallyzed for the Chicago Thraffound that only two, both made in Chicago Thraffound that only two, both made in Chicago Thraffound that only two, both made in Chicago Thraffound Baking Powder." While the Literature, lead me to another result.

Second—A baking powder may be pure an itary notwithstanding. By mixing up characteristic star of the many for the solution of the

are the impure ones. Yet it is self-eviden are and other inert substances diminishes products the control of th

IESSES. STEELE & PRICE, MANUFACT ING FOW DER:

ING FOW DER:

"Your communication of Br. Price's Creat and Find the same to be perfectly pure united the Cream of Tartar and Bicarbona's and musually pure commercial articles. The proportions, and found that 16 ounces and of some other baking powders. In the investigation made by me some time of Chamical Analysis to determine their put is state that a baking powder to be pure musual.

Respectively.

Respectfully yours,

PERKINS & STERN, 90 East Washington-st., Chicago. sail the attention of all those who desire good and the WINES for the coming Holidays to our DET, vintage 1864.

MELICA, vintage 1864.

MELICA, vintage 1864.

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schoice stock of Pure California Grape BRAN-which in point of flavor and excellence are uneinher the place, 90 East Washington-st. BUSINESS CARDS.

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tensing pen at manufacturer's prices. Per-chi if pens can exchange them any time within they do not suit. Pens repointed at 187 het. Briggs House. WALTER TRELEAVEN.

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118 and 120 Monroe-st. STOCKHOLDERS MEETING. ard National Bank.